

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.
WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.]

PUBLIC WEALTH AND PUBLIC WORKS.

"We have thrown away one of the finest sites in Europe," is the acknowledgment very recently made by Sir Robert Peel of the architectural meanness of that national disgrace, the National Gallery, in Trafalgar Square. The Premier spoke of some alterations which, he said, "might," perhaps, diminish its deformity; but the defects are beyond the reach of amendment: the whole structure is a failure, and, except total demolition and reconstruction, there is nothing, or so little that it is next to nothing, to be done with it. We should be afraid, too, if the improvements were trusted to the Government, or those the Government allows to mismanage this department, they would rather tend to make a bad matter worse. We look at the present, and cease to wonder at the past; what is being done now is done as badly as that which preceded it; the taste that could approve Fountains like dumb-waiters is not likely to soar much above Turrets like pepper-boxes. Well may Sir Robert Peel regret this throwing away "of the finest site in Europe;" looking at the Column, stunted of its proper height from fear or niggardliness, or perhaps a mixture of both, though there were no good reasons for either—the Fountains, which look like magnified squirts set on end in a cistern—and the National Gallery, which, to its external meanness, adds total unfitness for its purposes in all the internal arrangements—the Head of her Majesty's Government may well deplore the results of that carelessness and want of taste which make England the laughing-stock of Foreign nations in nearly all cases in which the Executive interferes in superintending public improvements.

But why, if Sir Robert Peel is so alive to the defects of these works, did he not speak the "word in season" that would have gone far towards ensuring a very different result? Was it that he "was not regularly called in," and, therefore, would not give "an opinion? Certain we are that if men of such immense influence as those who are called to form our Governments of both parties, were to interfere on such points—whether they are in office or out—they could do a great deal of good. Would Sir Robert Peel or Lord John Russell have allowed such a frittering away of money, had the works been at their own expense? Not for a moment. Then is it too much for the people, whom they are supposed to lead—or to wish to lead—to expect that they should interpose, in some degree, to protect them against the deplorable effects of parsimony, for which the public is never grateful, and the tasteless expenditure of the little appropriated to such improvements? "A blunder in stone and mortar" is not to be rectified, and the regret expressed after it is perpetrated, comes too late to be useful.

We allude to this subject because it is connected with that portion of the duty of a Government, which, in this country, no matter what party may be in power, is more inefficiently discharged than in any country in Europe. It has been brought under notice again by the recent motion of Mr. Wyse in the House of Commons; and though his object refers rather to the preservation of our historical and ecclesiastical antiquities than to the improvement of the system pursued by those who have the present management of our public works, still the utter indifference of our Legislators to anything but party contests or individual controversies, in which party interests may be involved, is the great cause of the deficiency of the Government in matters relating to Art generally, whether ancient or modern; it is this indifference which Mr. Wyse has frequently made very able attempts to awaken, and, we are willing to hope, with increasing success. For instance, it is something gained to find the Premier acknowledging the mischief that has been done in one case; it is the first step towards improvement for the future. With that negative consolation, we drop this part of the question, and turn to the other, which has great interest, though of a different kind—the preservation of our monuments of Antiquity, and the establishment of some museum for a collection of specimens of national Art.

Mr. Wyse, in his speech, gave a striking sketch of the destruction that has fallen on the beautiful monuments of antiquity, both in France and England. Here, the religious zeal of the Puritans—in France, the revolutionary fanaticism that took the form of hatred of all things connected with the Church or Monarchy, have swept away much that can never be restored. But the Vandalism of more modern times has, in England, been almost

as mischievous. Many a sad destruction of gems of architectural skill may be traced to the labours recorded in the inscription that tells how such a church was "repaired and beautified" under the direction of the farmers or tradesmen who chanced to be churchwardens—well-intentioned, but utterly ignorant of what they were doing.

It is only lately that the Church itself has begun to interest itself in Ecclesiastical Architecture and Decoration, and the effects are visible, rather in the improvement of the style of new fabrics, than the rescuing of our old specimens from decay. The finest restoration of an ancient church, as well remarked by a modern writer, is not the work of the Clergy, but of men of a pre-eminently worldly calling—the Lawyers of the Temple.

It is to inculcate a feeling for, and a knowledge of, National Art, as developed from the earliest ages down to the present time, that the Government is urged by Mr. Wyse to imitate the example of France, and found a Museum, in which a properly classified series of specimens of each age might be deposited, and, in connexion with it, to establish a commission, charged with the duty of preserving the historical monuments of the country from needless and wanton destruction, by seeing that the ruins of abbeys and halls, the tokens of the skill and wealth of our ancestors, are not used for quarries, as the Turks are said to have applied the ruins of the Greek temples—cutting their pillars up into millstones, and burning their

marble for lime—for things quite as barbarous have been done in England, which is considered a highly civilised country. The proposition is of course rejected, with all the Parliamentary courtesies in which total indifference disguises itself, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who bristles up as the defender of the public purse, whenever a demand is made on it for a purpose in which the people have an actual interest. Then the State is bankrupt, and has nothing to give. Better streets, improved buildings, more ventilation and drainage—for all these no money can be spared; to begin a public work, to carry it on generously and with credit, nay, even to finish it when begun—these things are impossible. Public walks and gardens, for the health and recreation of the pent-up denizens of the "million-peopled" cities and towns of the kingdom, are things scarcely to be thought of—the nation is poor, and must be economical.* Yet it is marvellous what sums can be poured out for

* We are even behind Spain in this respect. In "Cook's Sketches in Spain," we find this passage:—"There are steps taken in every part to keep up and augment those most useful appendages to large cities, the *paseos*, or public walks. There is scarcely a place where additions or new plans are not carrying on, amid all the distresses of the times. And what is done is executed with a degree of taste, combined with grandeur and solidity, which are admirable and peculiar to the country. A failure or badly-executed plan is never seen; and the public have the full benefit of everything that is done." Yet at the time this was written the Government of Spain was bankrupt and the country ravaged by a civil war!



STATUETTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—BY COUNT D'ORSAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

any purpose the Government chooses to think necessary. Millions are wasted in an Afghan war to purchase disgrace and disaster, but ill redeemed; millions more are sunk in a contest with the Amers of Scinde, and more millions still were ready to have been spent in a squabble about Oregon, a region that, it seems, cannot support even the few emigrants who have ventured on its bleak barrenness. For all these purposes it becomes a duty to be extravagant; for social improvement, for the encouragement of art, for the patronage of literature, the same Government cannot find any funds at all adequate; when an object is generous or magnificent, it cannot be attained. Now, as the money is the people's, we cannot see why Governments should be so reluctant to spend it for purposes of which the people would approve. Half a million properly bestowed, would produce a visible result, showing the nation something in exchange for it far better than a return of killed and wounded. But the art of using wealth at home is one our Governments have yet to learn; they are all skilled enough in raising it—there is no want of new taxes, no very great disposition to remit old ones; but they have no notion that national wealth can be better spent than in gunpowder. Hence the failures of public works, partly from needless parsimony, partly from mismanagement of the little given; and hence the summary dismissal of such a proposition as that of Mr. Wyse, which is nevertheless a good one, and will yet be carried into effect.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, BY COUNT D'ORSAY.

The Statuette, of which we this week present our readers with an engraving, has been for some little time on inspection at Messrs. Howell and James's, in Regent-street, and has attracted considerable notice, no less from its high merit as a most beautiful work of art, than from the circumstance of its being the production of Count D'Orsay, who has thus given another proof of the almost marvellous versatility of his genius. Although not more than two feet in height, the statue scarcely deserves its diminutive appellation; since there is a dignity pervading the entire composition which forces the spectator entirely to lose sight of its comparatively small proportions; indeed the subject has been treated in a manner so singularly effective, and at the same time so purely artistic, that we pine no fitter or more imposing design could be selected for a colossal statue of "the hero of a hundred fights." It would command general admiration.

The Duke is represented as watching the progress of a battle. He holds the reins in both hands, which are in repose, although ready to be put in muscular action at an instant. In the right hand he also holds a telescope. The entire pose of the figure on the horse evinces consummate power of conception. The steed may be supposed to have become wearied with remaining for some in one position, and is straining his legs for ease, as he paws the ground with the off fore-one. This arrangement, whilst it is purely natural, assists the pyramidal outline of the composition. By the bending of the head another great effect is also gained—the animal becomes subservient to the man: in no point can the statue be regarded so that the Duke does not at once rivet the attention, even immediately in front and below the figures. The likeness is admirably preserved; taken, of course, at the period of the most active campaigns in which his Grace was concerned; and, we understand, the resemblance is highly extolled by all those who can readily call his features, at that time, to mind. But, perhaps, the greatest point of excellence in this performance is the talent which Count D'Orsay has shown in overcoming the ill effect, as regards elegance, usually produced by the costume of modern times. The Duke is here habited in his plain military undress frock and sash—the manner, by the way, in which all statues should be executed—and yet nothing can be more purely classical than the handling of the subject.

His Grace has expressed himself in terms of the highest admiration of the statue; and a cast from it, in silver, is nearly perfected for the gallery at Apsley House—as well as of the companion statue of Napoleon, also by Count D'Orsay, and which, our readers may remember, appeared in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy two years ago.

We trust that means will be taken to place copies of this charming work of art within the reach of all who admire the genius displayed in its production, or the illustrious individual whose resemblance it so excellently produces.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Among the many assertions made by members of the *Chambre des Députés*, in the matter of the Bibliothèque du Roi, the statement of a distinguished litterateur that an autograph of Molière had disappeared, has excited much controversy in the salons. The assigned cause of its loss is that it must have been amongst the old papers commanded to be sold by the Minister in 1825. The fact is that the decision of 1823 authorised the sale, after examination, of parchments supposed to be valueless. The sale was effected by persons whose honour and probity are known to be above suspicion, and the signature of Molière could not have been confounded with writings "placed in the basket." It is asserted that four manuscripts bearing his signature were carefully placed in safety, and among these was the one alluded to by M. Lherbette. The Administration has determined to vindicate itself by all legal means. Things here are so intensely dull, that even this affair has tended to promote a slight diversion and ruffled the still lake of society. I stated to you in my last letter, that the chief adherents of the Duc de Bourdeaux had been arraigned for the distribution of political tracts and sums of money to produce recruits. The trial is now finished, and the verdict has been given against the *ancien régime*. The Duc des Cars, the Prince de Montmorency, the Chevalier de Léopold and Charbonnier de la Guesmerie, have been condemned to pay severally fines, and to be incarcerated for one year; and that the society of which they were leading officers, *Œuvre de Saint Louis*, be considered illegal. The defendants have moved for a new trial in the Cour Royale.

Another religion has been started, which has gained several proselytes: faiths here are as plentiful as blackberries: no danger to true religion ever results from the various novel doctrines. A new apostle appeared last week; no wonderful event preceded his advent. His name is Joan Journet—his beard is short and curled, slightly strung with silver—his general appearance is striking—his dress is a brown gaberdine; this imparts a picturesque air, and should he fall in his present mission, he might make a very comfortable living by sitting as a model to artists. Owenism is the basis of the new creed, but there are, as usual, certain whimsical mysteries mixed up with it. I heard him preach on Saturday—he has a burning eloquence, and singular metaphors at his command; he dilated on the harmony of the planets, and that mankind should follow their example, and a thousand other no-novelties—he distributes small tracts, which explain the new doctrines—there is little doubt of his own conviction—he has an abundant faith, and the cry of the order is, "The world belongs to me—in two hours the world is mine!" The list of gods (as they term themselves) and prophets in enlightened France, is of extraordinary length. Father Enfantin, the prophet of the St. Simonians, has abdicated certainly; he is content to have inspired Felicien David, his old and faithful disciple, and to submit to him the theatre of the Italians, while he seeks a temporary retirement under the appearance of a clever civil engineer; and only upon special occasions is he visited by the affluence of St. Simon. One of the most singular of these earthly divinities is a fellow of the name of Mapah. His face is ornamented with a faded yellow beard, that reaches to his stomach. His doctrine is called the Evadisme, and the divinity that preaches is androgynous—that is to say, that it unites the male and female principle represented by Eve and Adam—combined in the name Evadah. The title of the pontiff is named Mapah—the contraction of Mamah, Papah—in this belief the feminine is more noble than the masculine. I have now before me one of the strips of paper which are distributed for the benefit of his insane followers.

"From our pallet, in our city of Paris, the great Eda of the earth, this day, the 14th of June, the day of Christmas of the people of France, and of the Messiah of the people."

"In the name of the great Evadah, in the name of God, mother, father, father of Paris, the Universe, expansion, love." "Le Mapah!"

"N.B. There is but dust and nought—one tear of love, falling in the bosom of the mother, creates life and love."

There is, besides the above, a vagabond Pole, who preaches the apotheosis of Napoleon, who is the concealed Chief of the Order, and whose soul is incarnated in the person of Towianski, the above rascally swindler. The disciples suppose that the soul of the "great man" seized the opportunity, at the opening of his tomb at St. Helena, accompanied the body to the Invalides, and selected for his new asylum the envelop of Towianski. Before this charlatan undertook his new mission, he made a meditative retreat to the Field of Waterloo, whither the disciples wend in pilgrimage to visit the Prophet, who resides there.

And this is the boasted enlightenment of the *Grande Nation*! Amidst the growth of irreligion an infinity of monstrosities have their birth: but unbelief is the rank source of credulity.

The Hippodrome was opened on Friday, and was crowded. The situation is most happily chosen, and for the Sunday public will be a charming promenade. Situated at the end of the Champs Elysées, but a few yards from the Chamber of Deputies have at length voted the budget of expenditure for 1846.

Ordinary Service:				Francs
Public Debt	373,934,536	1,300,077,589
Dotations .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	18,794,451
Allowance to Ministers .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	694,936,536
Regulation of Receipts .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	146,733,226
Restitutions, &c. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	66,678,740
Extraordinary Service:				
Labour of Adminis-	{	Of June 15, 1841	51,361,517	134,361,517
tration by the Law		Of June 11, 1842	83,000,000	

General total of the two services 1,434,439,406

What a tremendous outlay! and this is the momentary result of Constitutional Government, under the pseudo-economy of the Citizen King. Never was a kingdom so taxed and pauperized, and yet the cry is, never was France so happy and so content, as under the reign of Louis Philippe. But coming events cast their shadows before; the iron mace of the law alone keeps down the increasing misery of the kingdom.

The last of the four sons of the great Philidor died a few days since, at the advanced age of 84. Like his father, he was an admirable player, and enjoyed a stiff game till within a short period of his death. André Danican Philidor was, for a considerable time, Councillor of a Prefecture, and Member of the General Council of Eure-et-Loir. All the admirers of the great chess magician, who indulge in Rees's and Kiepsack's at the West, and the small chessers east of Temple-bar, should, in love of the science, and in gratitude to the last son of the great master, wear crape on their sleeves for the period of a month.

Five young Moorish dancing girls arrived from Algiers at Marseilles on Wednesday: they are attended by five Moorish musicians, who accompany their evolutions to the sound of the tarabouk. The five Almées and their companions are coming direct to Paris. What a pity Felicien David is not here! for, in common gratitude, he should invite them to a grand musical banquet; but the Esudiers, as his *prochain ami*, will no doubt do the agreeable in the absence of the composer of "Le Desert."

The *Journal des Débats*, the *Constitutionnel*, and *La Presse*, have entered into a combination for a new system of advertisements. There are to be distributed two hundred advertising-offices in Paris. In fact, it is a general advertising society.

It is convenient to the wealthier classes, who frequent the Bois de Boulogne, and will form a rendezvous both commodious and agreeable. The principal entrance, or the lateral façade, on the left, gives a superb view of the *arc de triomphe de l'Étoile*. The door by which the public are admitted represents a species of Moorish arch, ornamented with all kind of arabesques and gilding in the style of the "Halls of the Alhambra." The arena recalls the grandeur of the Roman Circus, and is surrounded by a paling above five feet in height, crossed transversely, painted in white and blue. A second circle, still larger, forms, with the first, a continuous corridor around the place, by which the public reach their seats. The general effect is admirable. The performance will commence on the 3rd of July. The programme promises well. There are to be chariot races, after the manner of the antique; foot races; exhibition of wild animals; a deer hunt; and all descriptions of gymnastics. I had nearly forgotten to mention a most important fact; there is a capital smoking gallery, which is to consume the clouds emitted by the fragrant Cubas.

FRANCE.

Some of the French papers have increased their size, but of late there has been by no means a corresponding increase of news. The *Débats* this week has been publishing supplements, but there is an equal dearth of novelty.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted the supplies for 1846, by a majority of 232 to 45. The Chamber has also discussed the bill relative to the execution of the Convention for the Repression of the Slave Trade. M. Mauguin alone opposed the grant of the credit demanded for that object; and M. Dupin having expressed some doubts as to the abolition of the right of search, M. Guizot entered into explanations which "completely removed the scruples of the hon. member on the subject." "It has been incessantly repeated," said M. Guizot, in concluding his speech, "since the beginning of this long quarrel, that England wished to establish the right of search, such as it existed in the treaties of 1831 and 1833, to use it against the trade of the world, but particularly ours, on the coast of Africa, and to arrogate to herself the complete dominion of the seas. Nevertheless, it is that same right, which she sought and maintained, it was alleged, in that spirit that England has now abandoned. It has been at least formally suspended, and can only be re-established by the common consent of the two Governments. This is written in the last article of the treaty; and, if at the end of ten years, the right of search should not be revived with our consent, it will be considered as definitively abrogated. England, I loudly proclaim, has proved by her conduct on this occasion that she had no other interest at heart—that the sole interest that exclusively preoccupied her in that special question was the repression of the slave trade—that what she had seen, what she had sought, in the treaties of 1831 and 1832, was solely the efficacious repression of the slave-trade."

That Chamber has also commenced the discussion on the Tours and Nantes Railroad Bill, several articles of which have been adopted.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to examine the project of law relative to the Dijon and Mulhouse and Gray and Besançon Railroads have determined that the line should follow the valley of the Oignon. On leaving Besançon the road is to enter and ascend that valley, passing by Monthoson and Villersexel, and to end at Belfort, whence it may be continued to Mulhouse, either by Lutterbach or by Schweighausen, and the road from Thann to Mulhouse.

The Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday continued the discussion on the bills for the railroad from Tours to Nantes, and from Paris to Strasbourg, and rejected an amendment of M. Larochejaquein for adjourning the line from Tours to Nantes, and merely granting concession of the Strasbourg line. The bill for the two lines was adopted by the Chamber by a large majority. The term of concession for the line from Tours to Nantes is fixed at 35 years, and for that from Paris to Strasbourg, with its branch lines, at 45 years.

SPAIN.

There is nothing important from Spain. The *Gaceta* of Madrid, of the 25th ult., publishes a circular letter addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Civil Authorities of the kingdom, which is a sort of repetition of Narvaez's circular to the Captain-General in reply to Don Carlos's abdication and his son's manifesto. The same official print publishes a Royal Decree, which is to become a law if the Cortes sanction it, and meanwhile to be executed as such, for checking speculations at the Madrid Bolza, and especially time bargains.

It is stated in other quarters, that Queen Christina has been a sufferer to the tune of eighty millions of reals (about £800,000) by her recent stock-jobbing transactions.

The *Fomento* of Barcelona, of the 25th June, announces the arrival of M. Martinez de la Rosa. The French Consul, M. de Lesseps, had, on the day before, given a grand dinner to Generals Narvaez and Concha, several members of the *corps diplomatique*, including Mr. Peel, the English Consul, and various other persons.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon of the 26th ult. state that no progress has been made towards a decision of the several railway projects; but something definitive may with certainty be expected next month. Her Imperial Majesty the Duchess of Braganza, relict of Don Pedro, accompanied by her youthful daughter, the Princess Amelia, arrived at Lisbon on the 23rd ult., from Rotterdam, in the *Shannon* steamer. Her Majesty and the Princess were in excellent health, after a two years' stay amongst their illustrious German relatives, chiefly at Munich. The King and Queen received them at the arsenal. Their Majesties have since returned to Cintra, and are in the enjoyment of their usual health. The sultry summer weather had set in, and the heat was very intense.

THE WEST INDIES.

The *Medway* has arrived with the West India mails, but the news from our West India colonies is unimportant. There are, however, some interesting facts from Mexico. One of them is the release of Santa Anna from the Castle of Perote, after a sort of half-mock, unmeaning trial. He was sentenced to be banished from Mexico for life, and has departed with his wife for Havannah. Mr. Shannon, the American Minister, had demanded and received his passport, after having been robbed, in due course, by banditti. On leaving the city of Mexico, he embarked for New York, on May 28.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The usual monthly overland mail has arrived. The dates are Bombay, May 20th; Calcutta, 10th; Madras, the 10th; Scinde, the 10th; Lahore, 1st May; and China, March 20. Very little matter of interest is to be gleaned from the papers, but it is satisfactory to know that there has been no further interruption to the general tranquillity in India. The affairs of the Punjab had undergone little alteration for the better, and doubts had begun to be entertained of the sanity of Ghoosab Singh, in having quitted his mountain stronghold for the purpose of placing himself so entirely in the power of his enemies. Colonel Wallace's court-martial had been brought to a close. He had been found guilty of disobedience of orders, and had been sentenced to six months' suspension from rank, pay, and allowances. This decision the Commander-in-Chief professed to regard as too lenient, but he nevertheless accepted it. From Cabul we learn that Dost Mohamed had become alarmed, and abandoned his designs upon Peshawur; and it is not probable that his son will succeed in inducing the troops at Jellalabad to advance against the Sikhs. The Sirdars of Candahar are evidently in wholesome dread of the military preparations of Sir Charles Napier, for they have requested the interposition of Dost Mohamed to prevent him from attacking them. Sir Henry Hardinge was still at Calcutta, and, in spite of the heat, as active as ever in plans for the internal improvement of Bengal.]

From Calcutta, the letters of the 13th May mention that on the 9th a destructive fire broke out in the office buildings of Messrs. Macvicar, Smith, and Co., which, with all they contained, were entirely destroyed—books, papers, and all. The fire soon seized the premises of Messrs. Sewers and Co., adjoining, which quickly shared the same fate; here, fortunately, a portion of the books, property, &c., was saved. Messrs. Kilby and Co., also, were sufferers, but principally in household furniture. How the fire originated was not known. The loss of Macvicar, Smith, and Co., is estimated at about 2½ lacs of rupees. The total loss of all, including the buildings, is estimated at about five or six lacs. Such a fire, it is believed, has not occurred in Calcutta since it was taken by Surg-oo dowlah, in 1756.

The only news from China is of a commercial character. The Chinese seem disposed to carry out their treaty with this country with good faith, and with that view our troops are preparing to withdraw from the Chusan Islands.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given to no less than eighty bills, including the Maynooth Grant Bill, and several Railway Bills which recently passed the House of Commons, and the titles of which have been enumerated.

The Banking (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed. SALE OF RAILWAYS.—In reply to a question from Lord Campbell, the Earl of DALHOUSIE stated that, according to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, the sale of one railway to another railway company, without the sanction of Parliament, was illegal. Should that opinion, however, not be maintainable under existing statutes, the Government would introduce a measure to render such transactions void. The house adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

DISTURBED STATE OF PART OF IRELAND.—In answer to some questions from Sir E. HAYES respecting the system of intimidation and murder which existed in part of Ireland, Sir JAMES GRAHAM stated that the Government felt the deepest anxiety respecting the outrages and crimes that unfortunately prevailed in the counties of Cavan, Fermanagh, and the circumjacent counties, and that every possible means had been taken to repress them. The military and police forces have been recently increased in those counties, and he did not despair of seeing the peace of those districts preserved without recourse to any additional or extraordinary powers. He added, that neither politics nor religion had anything to do with this deplorable state of things.

THE COLLEGES (IRELAND) BILL.—On the proposal for going into committee on this bill, Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL presented petitions signed by 300,000 persons against the measure, and Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN stated at some length his grounds of opposition generally against it.—Mr. O'CONNELL likewise expressed his unabated hostility to its non-religious principle. He said that if the Government wished it to succeed, they should attend to the remonstrances of the Roman Catholic Prelates, who, despite of the alterations recently made in the bill, still remained determinedly opposed to it. The alterations which had been introduced were not worth much. At first religion was altogether excluded; then it came to be tolerated; but, as for any encouragement, there was none whatever. At present, the Roman Catholics had ample facilities for imparting religious instruction to the youth of their Church than they would have by this bill.—The house having at length got into committee, Lord J. RUSSELL proposed that the grant of £100,000 should be made, with merely a general limitation, which would enable Government to apply a portion to the building of halls for religious instruction.—This amendment led to another general debate upon the question of religious instruction, or instruction without religion, during which Sir J. GRAHAM and Sir R. PEEL defended their previous views upon the subject.—Lord J. Russell's amendment was rejected by 117 to 42.—Various other amendments were proposed and rejected; and, after the 13th clause had been reached, progress was reported.—Adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The business of to-day possessed very little interest.—Lord BROUGHAM proposed some resolutions respecting railways, but ultimately postponed them.—Earl BATHURST moved that the Leeds and West Riding Railway Bill should be re-committed; but as no notice had been given of the motion, it was withdrawn.—The Museums' Protection Bill was read a third time and passed, and the Dog Stealing Bill was read a first time.—The house adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

SERVICE IN THE ARMY.—Capt. LAYARD called the attention of the house to the necessity of limiting the duration of service in the army, and moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct inquiry to be made, how far the reduction of the period of service in the army, from the present unlimited term to ten years, would tend to procure a better class of recruits, diminish desertion, and thus add to the efficiency of the service.—Mr. S. HERBERT said that great improvements had been effected in the army within the last few years, to an extent which had caused the service to become now popular with the community. The attention now paid to the feelings, comfort, and respectability of the men, rendered the service superior to the military service of other nations. Such being the case, he thought the motion altogether unnecessary.—The motion was eventually negatived without a division.

EXECUTIONS.—Mr. M. MILNES then brought forward a motion relative to the evil effects of public executions, his object being to obtain leave to bring in a bill to give power to the Judges to direct executions to take place within the precincts of the prison whenever it should seem proper to them to do so.—While Mr. Milnes was speaking, however, the house was "counted out."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

ANOTHER CASE OF PRIVILEGE.—Mr. DIVETT presented a petition from Mr. Parrott, formerly M.P. for Totness, who stated, that in the course of last year he had been summoned as a witness before the committee upon medical relief, of which Lord Ashley had been chairman, and that he had attended and given evidence. He had some time since received a communication stating that he was about to have an action brought against him for having given that evidence. He had, however, taken no notice of the matter until a declaration had been filed on the 26th of last month. He had then determined on appealing to that house; and in his petition he stated that he had given evidence in conformity with the instructions of the house, and that he had said nothing affecting the individual who had brought the action except before the committee by whom he had been examined. The declaration set forth, that this gentleman had been guilty of giving false evidence, and of libelling these individuals, which he altogether denied. Mr. Divett said it was his conviction that the question materially affected their privileges.—The petition was ordered to be taken into consideration on Thursday.

FIELD GARDENS BILL.—The house having resolved into Committee on the Field Gardens Bill, Mr. ROEBUCK expressed his hostility to the measure, and moved that the Chairman should leave the chair. Mr. Roebuck said that it was the peculiar advantage of the working classes of England, in comparison with other countries, to be free to serve any employer they thought fit, and to be paid in wages. He looked upon this measure as a roundabout process to substitute payment in kind for payment in wages.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM agreed as to the inexpediency of rendering the agricultural population dependent for their livelihood upon the produce of small plots of ground. It was absolutely necessary for their subsistence that they should be aided by those who had capital at command. He did not, however, think the experiment about to be introduced by this bill would be injurious.—A long debate ensued upon the general character of the bill, Mr. Roebuck's Amendment being rejected, on a division.—Sir R. PEEL gave his opinion of the measure. He said he was not prepared to apply to the rural population of this country those principles of political economy which many honourable gentlemen were disposed to do. He thought that giving the labouring classes small allotments of land might conduce to their welfare and comfort. If they found that the possession of a small quantity of land conducted to the immediate happiness and welfare of these classes, he was very much disposed to look to the immediate practical benefits which would accrue, rather than to the remote tendencies which political economy was disposed to attribute to such a system. Should the bill pass through committee, he should be sorry afterwards to find that considerations of public interest should arise to prevent its passing, and he hoped that honourable gentlemen would not throw any impediment in the way of perfecting the measure as much as possible.—The clauses of the bill were ultimately agreed to after many amendments.

The house was next occupied for some hours with the Lunatics Asylums and Pauper Lunatics Bill, and clauses up to 45 were agreed to. The Scientific and Literary Societies Bill was committed, and the first four clauses agreed to; after which progress was reported. The house adjourned at two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

GAMING AND WAGER BILL.—Lord WHARNCIFF moved the second reading of this bill. He said its object was to put a stop to the *qui tam* actions which had been brought against several persons, some of whom were members of their Lordships' house, to amend the law relating to the suppression of common gambling-houses, and to amend the law relating to wagers.—Some discussion ensued, and the second reading was then carried.

The Administration of Criminal Justice Bill was read a second time, and the house adjourned at half past seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.—Mr. DIVETT called attention to the petition he presented on Wednesday from Mr. Parrott, and said he hoped the house, after due deliberation, would come to the conclusion that the parties commencing this action had been guilty of a gross breach of the privilege of the house.—After some discussion the parties were ordered to be summoned to the bar of the house.

The house then went into Committee on the Poor Law (Scotland) Bill. Several clauses, with amendments, were then agreed to, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Irish Banking Bill was read a third time and passed.
GAME LAWS.—The Earl of Bessborough intimated, on behalf of Lord Dacre, that it was not his intention to proceed this session with his Bill for altering the Game laws.

THE COAL TRADE.—The Marquis of Londonderry moved for some returns relative to the coasting trade, with a view of calling the attention of the Government to the danger of that nursery for seamen being destroyed by the cheap rate at which coals might be carried by railways.—The Earl of Dalhousie said that, if the coasting trade were in danger, it must be very remote; and the returns would show that the coasting trade had increased. There was, however, no doubt that coals would be delivered in London at a cheaper rate, as railroads would cause new sources to be opened.—After a long discussion, the returns were granted.

The Gaming and Wagers Bill went through Committee; and the house adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills were read a third time and passed:—The London and South-Western (No. 1) Metropolitan Extension Railway Bill; the Erewash Valley Railway Bill (No. 2); the Irish Great Western Railway Bill; the Norwich and Brandon Railway Bill; and the Glasgow Junction Railway Bill.

COMMONS INCLOSURE BILL.—Lord Lincoln having moved the order of the day for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD moved as an amendment that the house should go into Committee on the bill that day three months. Mr. HUME opposed the bill on the ground that it was an invasion of the rights of the poor. A long discussion ensued, and Lord Lincoln, in reply, argued that the bill protected rather than infringed the rights of the poor. A division took place, and the house resolved, by 121 to 11 to go into Committee on the bill. The discussion in Committee occupied the remainder of the night. Nothing of importance occurred up to the adjournment, which did not take place until a late hour.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.—COMMONS.

NEW WRITS.—A new writ has been moved for the borough of Abingdon, vacant by the acceptance of Sir F. Thesiger of the office of her Majesty's Attorney-General. Also for the city of Exeter, in consequence of the death of Sir William Follett, late Attorney-General.

THIRD READINGS OF RAILWAY BILLS.—The following bills have been read a third time and passed:—The Scottish Midland Junction Railway; Cockermouth and Workington Railway; Wear Valley Railway; Edinburgh and Northern Railway (No. 2); Middlesbrough and Redcar Railway; Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole Railway; Newport and Pontypool Railway; Preston and Wyre Railway Branches; London and South Western Railway (No. 2); the Runcorn and Preston Brook Railway; and the Irish Great Western Railway.

FOREIGN LOTTERIES BILL.—This bill has been read a second time.

DOG STEALING BILL.—This bill has been read a third time and passed.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION ON THE PART OF THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE.—A Select Committee has been appointed to inquire into an allegation to the effect that an officer of the Board of Ordnance had corruptly used the influence of his office in regard to the disposal of some shares in the South Eastern Railway.

PROPERTY INVESTED IN RAILWAYS.—An interesting Return has been published of the amount of property invested in Railways. There are no less than 6000 names of persons who are supposed to have subscribed £2000 or more. The aggregate sum subscribed by these persons amounts to £61,603,707. The average is, consequently, about £10,000 for each. This is correct as to the individuals, but not as to the subscriptions; for the very large subscriptions are invariably made up of several sums subscribed to different railways. Thus, the largest sum in the list standing opposite one name is £670,300 (Francis Mills, Esq.); but this consists of thirteen subscriptions to different railways, varying in amount from £8000 to £287,400. It is to be remarked, that many of the men whose names are put down for large sums are the representatives of a crowd of smaller subscribers, whose consent to take shares has been previously obtained, or is at least counted on. There are various names of persons whose subscriptions exceed £100,000. Indeed, we find those of individuals subscribing to a much larger amount. Thus, Robert Browne, Esq., merchant, Liverpool, is down for no less than £577,260. The return also comprises the following:—Harding, Benjamin, Esq., Wadhurst Castle, Sussex, £574,760; Kirkland, John, Esq., Pall-mall, £574,760; Macgregor, James, banker, Liverpool and Little Wootton, Lancashire, £579,800; Murray, C. K., Esq., Notting-hill-square, £574,800; Smale, Henry Lewis, proctor, Doctors' Commons, and Wiltoughby House, Tottenham, £601,760; Thomas, William Henri, merchant, 2, Moorgate-street, City, £624,320; Winslow, Edward, Esq., Torrington-square, London, £320,160.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

LICENSED VICTUALERS' SCHOOL.

The thirty-ninth anniversary festival of this praiseworthy and useful institution took place on Wednesday, at White Conduit Tavern, Pentonville, Harvey Combe, Esq., in the chair. The attendance of the subscribers, patrons, and friends of the institution, of both sexes, was most numerous and respectable.

The dinner itself was laid out in a manner calculated to reflect the highest credit on the purveyor (Mr. Rouse), in the great pavilion in the garden, which was fitted up most tastefully for the occasion, and provided with several gigantic Chinese lanterns, which, when lighted up at a later period of the evening, had a beautiful and gorgeous effect. Above the Chairman's head was a transparency—Britannia—so well managed as to be illuminated by the daylight, to which no other inlet was permitted for some distance around. At the end of the pavilion, to the right of the Chairman, was an exceedingly spacious gallery, filled to its utmost limits by ladies, whose presence gave additional brilliancy to the scene. The pavilion was profusely decorated with flags and banners, and, besides the ladies in the gallery, numbers were accommodated in various parts of the pavilion and adjoining grounds. About 800 ladies were present altogether. Nearly 2000 gentlemen sat down to dinner, which was served in excellent style.

Among those present were Mr. W. Delafeld, Mr. Charles Bleaden, Mr. Wire, Mr. Harrison, Dr. Sheridan, &c., all of whom, in the course of the evening, addressed the meeting, in proposing toasts or returning thanks, and advocated the object which had brought them together. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. W. Ashton, who, with his coadjutors, sang a very pretty glee, composed by him for the occasion:—"We hail thee, Prince Albert," and was loudly applauded. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk, with the honours.

The Chairman, in a very feeling speech, in which he eloquently appealed for support to the Charity, then proposed, "Success and Prosperity to the Licensed Victuallers' School." The toast was received with universal acclamation, after which the health of the Chairman, and several other toasts succeeded, which were similarly responded to; and the children of the Schools, numbering about 150, male and female, having been introduced, and received by the company with the affection which their condition, respectable appearance, and demeanour, necessarily inspired, the party broke up, after a day of very delightful enjoyment.

The gross amount of the subscriptions was announced as nearly £1700, of which sum upwards of £300 was subscribed by the Chairman, Mr. H. Combe, and the gentlemen connected with his firm.

Mr. Harker officiated very ably as toast-master. Numerous as are the charities in this metropolis, the Licensed Victuallers' School has especial claims on the benevolent. The respectable body of Licensed Victuallers exert themselves very creditably in support of the School, and the large profits of the able newspaper established as the organ of the body, are also generously devoted to the Charity. They, therefore, give a solid proof of their heartiness in the cause.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT CHURCH IN BLENHEIM-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.—The second anniversary festival in aid of the funds of this excellent establishment was held a few evenings ago at the Freemasons' Tavern, when upwards of 140 ladies and gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chair was taken by Professor Willich, of the London University, who was supported by Mr. Dauber, the respected clergyman. Messrs. Lelong, Hanhart, Baab, Lelolu, Becker, Hoss, and Mr. Brandan, who superintended the musical arrangements of the chapel, which we understand are of a superior character. On the cloth being withdrawn, the usual toasts were proposed by the Chairman, and the health of Mr. Dauber was drunk with the most enthusiastic plaudits, for which he returned thanks in the German language. The remarkable features of the evening were the presence of ladies at the dinner table—a custom we should be happy to see more generally adopted—and the excellence of the music. Leopold de Meyer astonished the company by his performances on the piano; Staudig sang "Der Wanderer," and Mozart's splendid song, "In diesen heiligen Hallen," with his usual grandeur and simplicity of style; and "that dear" Pischek was, as usual, delightful in "Mein Herz ist am Rhein," and "In der Heimath wohnt die Liebe." Misses Friedel, Tweedy, Brazier, and Creed sang at intervals during the evening, and were much applauded. We were much pleased with Miss Friedel in a song accompanied by Mr. Richardson on the flute.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor gave a splendid entertainment, on Tuesday, to the Common Councilmen of the Wards of Aldersgate, Billingsgate, Tower, and Portsoken, and their ladies. Several of the deputies were present. Turtle and venison in the greatest perfection, and the most delicious fruits, ices, and wines abounded. The Mansion House plate was most tastefully displayed. The health of the Lord Mayor was proposed amidst acclamations by one of the deputies. The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, said that he felt high gratification in being surrounded by so many of the fair sex amongst his guests. (Cheers.) When the health of the Lady Mayoress was proposed, the mover said, he hoped most fervently that the excellent example set by the Lord Mayor, in inviting the ladies of the members of the Court of Common Council, would be followed by other Chief Magistrates. Such a course would tend more than anything else to establish an amicable understanding between the two Courts, and put an end for ever to the incessant snarling with which the members of the one met the members of the other. The company separated highly delighted.

LAW APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Sergeant Shee has received a patent of precedence; Mr. M. Chambers has been appointed Queen's Counsel—both these gentlemen are of the Home Circuit. Mr. Robert Allen, of the Oxford Circuit, has been created sergeant-at-law.

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—The new Solicitor-General has not yet been appointed; but it is expected that Mr. Fitzroy Kelly will have the office, although Mr. Turner, Q.C., of the Chancery bar, is confidently spoken of as likely to succeed Sir F. Thesiger.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE JOSEPH SOMES, ESQ.—On Wednesday afternoon, the remains of the late Joseph Somes, Esq., the shipowner, and, at the time of his death, representative for Dartmouth, were consigned to the tomb. Shortly before the hour appointed for the funeral, which may be considered to have been a public one, the hearse, with six horses, and four mourning coaches, each with four horses, arrived at the late residence of Mr. Somes, New-grove, Mile-end. Most of the shops in the neighbourhood had their shutters closed, and one general feeling of regret seemed to pervade all classes for the death of one who, by his enterprise and capital, afforded comfortable employment to thousands. The coffin, which was made of elm, encased with lead, and covered with rich velvet, panelled, and richly ornamented, and bearing on the plate the name of the deceased, the date of his death, and his age (fifty-eight), having been deposited in the hearse, the mournful procession was marshalled, the deceased's carriage, containing the chief mourners, Joseph Somes, jun., Esq., &c., being next to the hearse, followed by the other mourning coaches, and the train of private carriages, among which was that of Sir John Hall, the Secretary of the St. Katherine Dock Company. During the progress of the funeral procession to Stepney Church, where the body was deposited in the family's private vault, and after the usual rites had been performed, the bells of the churches in the eastern parts of the metropolis tolled at half-minute time, and the shops along the route of the funeral were partially closed. A great number of shipmasters and the deceased's tradesmen and workmen, &c., followed the procession on foot.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan district during the week ending Saturday, June the 28th, was 830, a return which, though not so satisfactory as that of last week, is still considerably below the vernal and annual averages, in which the numbers stand respectively 888 and 963. During the same period the number of births registered was 1,281, being an excess over the mortality of 451.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DANGER OF SMOKING IN BED.—An old woman, aged eighty-eight, was burnt to death at Merthyr, on Monday week, in consequence of setting fire to the clothes while smoking in bed.

AN OLD WOMAN MURDERED BY HER DAUGHTER.—The Scotch papers mention a frightful murder which took place at Galashiels on Thursday week. The deed was committed on Mrs. Lees, an old woman of 82 years of age, by her daughter, Euphemia Lees, who for a number of years had been residing with her; and at no former period had she ever exhibited the least severity or harshness towards her aged parent, but had always been esteemed for her kindness and devotion to her mother's wants. The daughter was subject to fits of melancholy and lowness of spirits, and she was periodically afflicted with paroxysms of rage. On the Sunday previous one of her neighbours observed her countenance and manners to wear a different aspect, and on the evening of the following Thursday she became violent and outrageous. From what she admitted—and the post mortem examination of the body confirms the statement—she had pounced on her mother while the latter was in bed, and thrust her hand into her mouth and throat, producing death by suffocation. When some of the persons who live in the same house obtained admission, the body of the old woman lay on the middle of the floor, steeped in blood—a blood-vessel having been ruptured in the death struggle, and in the bed sat the insane murderer, with her hands and arms reeking with blood, singing at the top of her voice, "Highland Laddie." On being asked what induced her to kill her mother, she answered "I have killed the devil; had I not done so, I would have been in h— to-morrow," words which at once indicated her insanity.

FALL OF THREE HOUSES IN WELLCLOSE-SQUARE.—On Sunday morning, between two and three o'clock, three houses in Wellclose-square, on the north of the London Docks, suddenly fell with a tremendous crash, and two of them became a mass of rubbish, with valuable furniture beneath. The houses which fell were the public-house, Mahogany Bar, well known in the locality; the house occupied by the "Boatswain Smith," and in which his pupils (sixteen) male and female, orphan children, resided; and the third a private dwelling-house. Fortunately the buildings several days previous gave symptoms of insecurity, and in consequence the poor children under Mr. Smith had been removed. The other occupiers of the houses having observed some crevices in the walls had determined on removing in a day or two, not thinking that the catastrophe was so close at hand. A creaking noise having been heard shortly before two o'clock, the inmates became alarmed, and left the premises. Three minutes after they had quitted their frail dwellings they were in ruins.

A STRANGE ACT OF SUICIDE.—Last week a novel act of suicide occurred on the North Midland Railway, near Leeds. As the seven o'clock Sowerby Bridge train approached the bridge over the railway at Hunslet, the stoker observed a man throw himself down across the rails, and before he had time to give notice of the circumstance to the engine-driver, the whole train had passed over the poor fellow's body, which was afterwards picked up in a dreadfully mutilated state, and identified as that of John Sutcliffe, warehouseman, a married man, with seven children, residing at North Town-end, Leeds. The head, right leg, and left arm, were entirely severed from the body. The train was proceeding at the regular speed at the time. An inquest was held on the body on the following day; and the wife of the deceased stated that her husband was in employment, but had been drinking for nearly three weeks. He had for some time past been in low spirits, and in the habit of drinking for a week or fortnight together. The jury returned a verdict to the effect, "That the deceased destroyed himself whilst labouring under temporary insanity."

A FATHER COMMITTED FOR THE MANSLAUGHTER OF HIS SON.—An adjourned inquest was held on Monday, by Mr. Wakley, M.P., at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, on the body of George Chalk, aged 13, the son of Charles Chalk, a brickmaker, who was alleged to have caused his death by violence. From the evidence of a female named Sparkes, it appeared that on the 6th day of last month she was in some brick-fields at Kentish Town, when she saw the deceased's father strike him with his doubled fist upon the right shoulder, and knock him down; while on the ground she also saw him kick and jump upon him. On the 22nd he died, and on a post mortem examination, a large abscess was found on the right side of the stomach, which Mr. Cook said was the result of blows. The accused denied kicking and jumping on deceased, but admitted striking him, on his refusing to fetch some sand. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Charles Chalk, the father, who was fully committed to Newgate on the Coroner's warrant.

WILFUL AND MALICIOUS ACT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—A most wicked and abominable attempt to injure the passengers travelling in one of the first class carriages of the train which left Paddington on Wednesday at noon, was made by some labourers working on the line between West Drayton and Slough. When the train arrived at Langley, close by the spot where the accident occurred by the upsetting of the carriages a fortnight ago, a white earthen pint pot was thrown at the door window of the carriage, the train proceeding, at the time, at the rate of between thirty and forty miles an hour. The pot struck against the side of the window, and was in an instant dashed into fifty pieces, the broken fragments flying into the faces of the passengers, but fortunately without any of them sustaining any serious injuries. Mr. John Seeker, the town-clerk of Windsor, received a violent blow on the temple, and another gentleman and two ladies were severely struck on the head and face. Upon the arrival of the train at Slough, information of the outrage was given to Mr. Howell, the superintendent at that station, who lost no time in instituting the necessary inquiries to discover the guilty party. Upon his name being ascertained he will be prosecuted by the Company, under Lord Seymour's Act, and it is to be hoped will be punished for his wantonness.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, Mr. G. J. Mills held an inquest at the Middlesex Hospital on the body of John Baynham, aged 50, of Cadogan-street, Chelsea. On Tuesday, the 17th ult., deceased was occupied at the rear of the premises, 34, Foley-street, Marylebone, belonging to Mr. Smallhorn, carver and glider, in raising a large picture-frame to a young man named Bourlet, standing at the window, 12 feet from the ground. Deceased let the frame go before Bourlet had firm hold of it, and in trying to obtain which the latter lost his balance and fell with the frame. He called to deceased to get out of the way, but, wishing to save the frame, did not do so, and Bourlet dropped astride upon his shoulders, causing him to fall and his left leg to be doubled under him and fractured. He was immediately removed to the hospital, in which he died on Monday last, Mr. F. Hetley, house-surgeon, said of exhaustion consequent on compound and comminuted fracture of both bones of the left leg. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

ACCIDENT AT THE JOINT JUNCTION RAILWAY TERMINUS, LONDON-BRIDGE.—On Wednesday morning a man named Thomas Miles, 37 years of age, expired in Guy's Hospital, from the effects of injuries which he had sustained by being run over by a locomotive engine. About ten o'clock at night on Monday, the 23rd June, the deceased was on duty near the bridge which crosses Bermondsey-street, a short distance from the joint terminus at London bridge. His business was to attend to the signals and switches. At the hour above named he had gone into his box, when shortly afterwards the Croydon up-train made the usual signal of its approach. The deceased immediately went out, when he was suddenly knocked down by the buffer of the engine, and the wheel passed over his right leg, crushing it almost to a mummy, and cutting off a portion of the knee joint. He was conveyed instantly to Guy's Hospital, where it was deemed necessary to amputate the limb. He appeared to go on favourably at first, but in a few days a relapse ensued, and he died from the exhaustion consequent upon the severe nature of the injuries received. It is supposed that whilst in his box the deceased had fallen asleep, and being suddenly awakened by the approach of the train, had hurried out to his duties, and had overstepped himself, and so came in contact with the engine.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW RAILROAD FROM EXETER TO PLYMOUTH.—A tunnel is about being formed on the line from Exeter to Ply-

mouth, near Dalish, and men are engaged excavating it on either side, who have orders not to fire a blast without communicating the intended blast to each other. It happened, on last Monday, that one of the men who was about to blast a rock, imagined that the distance between him and the man opposite to him rendered it unnecessary for him to give the warning, and he unfortunately set fire to the fuse, and the blast went off with such fury, that it entered through the mound between him and the man at the opposite side, killing the latter, and actually carrying away his head, which was found some distance from his body.

SINGULAR DEATH FROM A LEECH.—On Wednesday, a man named James Vials, aged 25 years, died in Guy's Hospital, under the following singular circumstances. It appears that on last Wednesday week the deceased, who was a groom to a gentleman residing at Dulwich, was engaged in dressing a horse, when the animal severely kicked him on the right arm. Medical assistance was procured, and leeches ordered, four of which were applied to the wound. In a short time three of them only could be seen, but it was supposed that the fourth had fallen off and had got away. The deceased was the following day conveyed to the hospital. The wound and arm soon began to swell in a most unaccountable manner, when Mr. Foster, the house surgeon, observed there was a slight discharge oozing from the orifice. He deemed it prudent, in consequence, to open the arm, when to his great surprise, he found the missing leech enclosed in the flesh, but quite dead. The leech must have crawled into the orifice of a very small wound in the arm, and it could not be seen. After the leech had been extracted from the arm, deceased went on very well for a week, when symptoms of inflammation of the veins ensued, which terminated in his death. It is the opinion of the medical attendants that he has died from the wound having been poisoned by the long presence of the leech within it.

MARRIAGE OF THE MARQUIS OF WORCESTER.—The marriage of the Marquis of Worcester, eldest son of the Duke of Beaufort, and Lady Georgiana Curzon, eldest daughter of Earl Howe, was solemnised on Thursday, at Bushy Park, the residence of the Queen Dowager.

THE GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP made her last homeward voyage in fourteen days and five hours, arriving off Liverpool on the 27th of June. On June 18, at 1 p.m., in lat. 48. 10. N., long. 46. 20., she passed several icebergs, and a great quantity of loose ice.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON UPON DUELING.—The Duke of Wellington has addressed the following note to one of the hon. secretaries of the Association for the Discouragement of Duelling, in reply to the circular lately issued by the committee suggesting a measure for deciding disputes on points of honour by reference to arbitration:—"London, June 20.—Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Captain Hope. The Duke having been the person who, in the performance of his duty, recommended to her Majesty the issue of the rules referred to in Captain Hope's letter, his desire to put an end to the practice of deciding disputes by fighting duels cannot be doubted. Every gentleman can form as correct a judgment as the Duke can upon the benefit likely to be derived from an Association such as is described.—Captain Hope, R.N."

THE LAST HOURS OF SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.—A correspondent of the Standard gives the following interesting account of the last hours of Sir William Follett:—"I was the last four hours at his bedside, and it was a consolation to us all, that the termination was as easy and gentle as falling from a light slumber into a sounder sleep; the last hour was, indeed, all sleep. During his whole illness he was spared all bodily pain. His feelings at leaving his wife and children, and worldly prospects so bright as his were, must have been acute; but his calmness, pious resignation, and sweetness of temper, were never for a moment disturbed. He died of decay, but the remote cause of the disease his medical attendants do not affect to know with any certainty. It was probably the result of some organic tendency to paralysis, which has for many years been visible in a certain difficulty in walking."

REFUSAL OF THE IRISH MEMBERS TO ATTEND RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—Mr. Smith O'Brien has sent a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Selection, declining to serve upon a railway. He says it is not his intention to serve on any committee, unless appointed with reference to the affairs of Ireland. Mr. O'Brien proceeds to remark:—"During twelve years I attended Parliament with an assiduity of which I might feel disposed to boast, if the time so consumed by the house, and by myself, had been productive of results useful to my native country. Experience and observation at length forced upon my mind the conviction, that the British Parliament is incompetent, through want of knowledge, if not through want of inclination, to legislate wisely for Ireland, and that our national interests can be protected and fostered only through the instrumentality of an Irish Legislature. Since this conviction has established itself in my mind, I have felt persuaded that the labours of the Irish members, though of little avail in the British Parliament, might, if applied in Ireland with prudence and energy, be effectual in obtaining for the Irish people their national rights." Mr. O'Brien then denies the right of the house to enforce attendance upon railway committees, and intimates his intention to appeal, if necessary, to a court of law. Mr. John O'Connell also declines to attend. He says that the people of Ireland have now no hope of obtaining "any measure of good from a foreign Government;" and adds, "Under these circumstances, I certainly will not suffer that portion of the people of Ireland who have entrusted their representation to my charge, to be further mocked at and insulted in my person. I go to where I can best discharge my duty to them and to Ireland—in Ireland—there to struggle with doubtless as little ability, but with more energy, and if possible more whole-hearted devotion than ever, to put an end to the present degradation of my country, and obtain for her that which can alone insure protection to her interests, relief to her many wants, and peace, freedom, and happiness to her long-oppressed and long-enduring people."

THUNDER-STORM.—A Correspondent at Baldock (Herts), says:—"We had a very heavy thunder-storm on this (Thursday) morning, between nine and ten o'clock, during which a cow was struck dead, in a field adjoining the town; there were fifteen or sixteen others grazing in the close; a boy, having charge of them, stood at a distance of three or four hundred yards from the spot, and saw the animal fall. It appears she was eating from the trunk of a tree either leaves or bark. The trace of the shock is very visible, having shivered the bark from the tree, from a height of thirty feet. The shock was communicated to a second cow, which fell apparently very much stunned—it recovered in a few minutes. The flash of lightning was at first very zig-zag, it then formed part of a circle, and was followed by a tremendous clap of thunder."

DESTRUCTION OF THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, PHILADELPHIA.—On the night of the 11th of June this establishment was consumed by fire, an event that is ascribed to the act of an incendiary. It ranked among the first institutions of the country. The North American says upon the subject:—"We have the lamentable intelligence to communicate that the entire contents of the antique gallery are destroyed, and works of art, which, a few hours since, excited the admiration of the world, are now a mass of worthless ruins. Among these were an admirable copy of Titian's Venus, Canova's bust of Napoleon, also attributed to Canova; the exquisite antiques of Meleager, Laocoon and his sons, Venus de Medici, Apollo Antinous, Germanicus, Mithridates, Apollo Belvidere, Piping Faun, Dying Gladiator, Hymen, Paris, Hercules, Two Fighting Gladiators, Silenus with Bacchus, Castor and Pollux, the bust of Jupiter, by Phidias, Lough's colossal cast of Milo, and various other gems of the sculptor's art. Hardly a fragment is preserved. In the Rotunda, Gilbert Stuart's full-length portrait of Washington was saved with some little injury, the canvas being torn and frayed. When this work was rescued from the flames we never heard such a gladsome shout sent up as rent the air. It showed, indeed, that he was first in the hearts of his countrymen. West's 'Death on the Pale Horse,' Haydon's 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' and Alston's 'Dead Man Restored to Life,' were preserved but with little injury. In the director's room there was sad havoc."

THE LATE FIRE AT QUEBEC.

In our Journal of last week, we recorded this deplorable catastrophe. We now annex some additional details of the conflagration.

The whole time of the conflagration was but twelve hours; and it was only prevented from sweeping the Lower Town at the eastern base of the cliff, and with it an immense amount of shipping at the wharves, by the Mayor consenting to allow the artillery to blow down the houses standing in its way.

The amount of property lost is not so far magnified, and the sacrifice of human life is underrated. The total loss has been computed with the utmost nicety possible, and found to be between one million and one million and a half o pounds; or, in dollars, from four to six millions. The loss of life cannot be estimated.

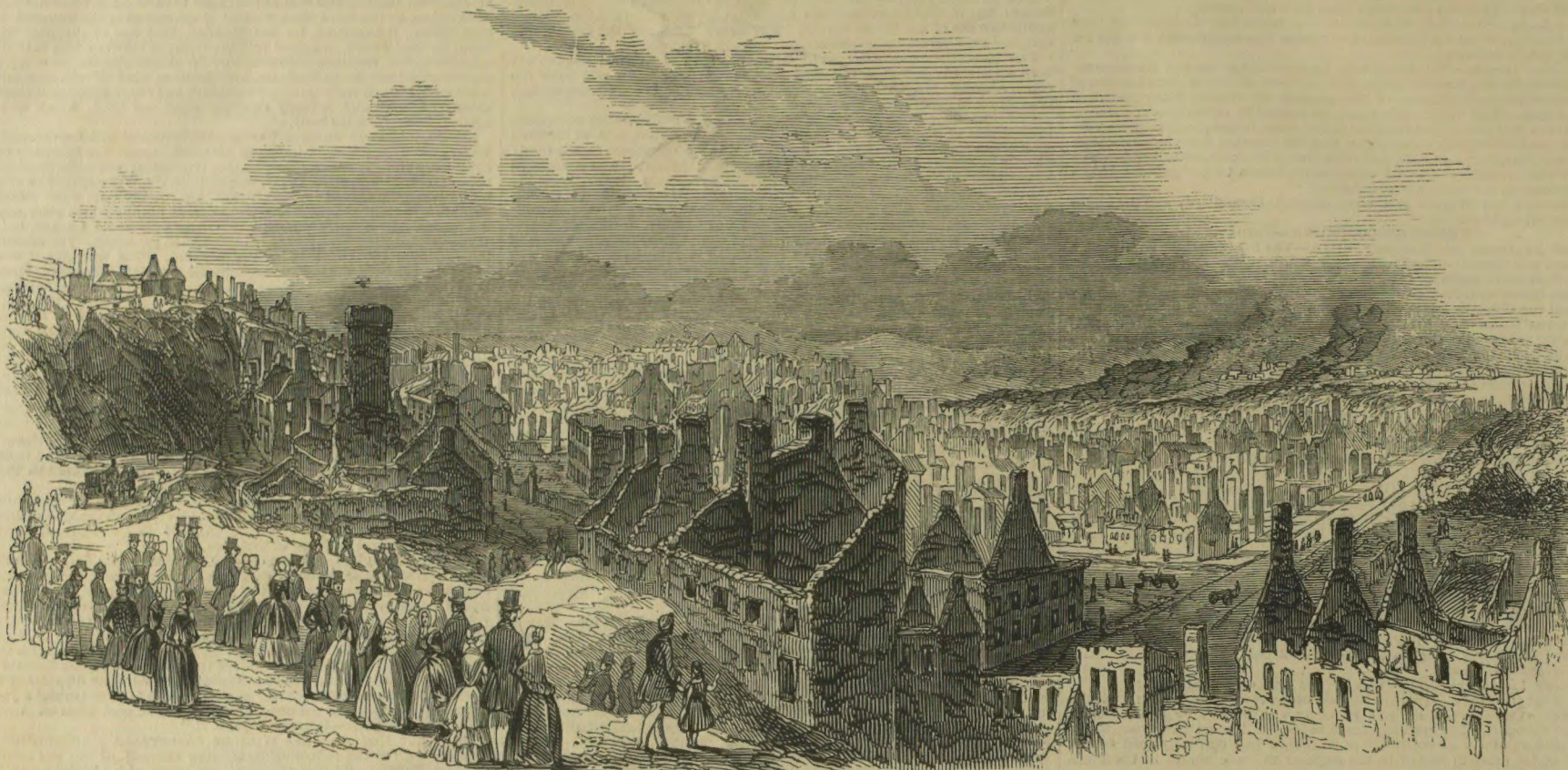
We hear of many private interments of the remains found by supposed relatives, and it is asserted that about forty victims of the conflagration have so far been inhumed, and that many, very many, will never be discovered. We have abundant evidence, from eye-witnesses, of women, children, and aged persons having perished, who, but the moment prior to their death, fancied themselves safe; so quickly and so insidiously did the fire pursue its devastating progress.

The scene of desolation and despair it is beyond human power to describe. Baffled by the sudden and unlooked-for directions the fire took, the unfortunate refugees yielded themselves up to apathetic despair. From street to street they wended their way, laden with their children and the most precious of their household goods, but still the insatiate cause of their misfortune traced their path with unrelenting fury. In the greater number of instances, the inmates of dwellings barely escaped with their lives, and many of these were severely burnt, so sudden was the on-coming of the flames.

Toward the afternoon, a panic seemed to have seized the inhabitants of the burnt and burning district, and from extreme activity a perfect apathy succeeded—they knew not whither to fly, nor what to do. The blocked streets were in a blaze as they sped through them; furniture took fire in carts or calches as it was hurried off; and the heat and dense volumes of smoke which ever and anon swept athwart the suburbs, enervated the active, and paralysed the exertions of those even disinterested. None were safe.

From moment to moment the risk of escape with life increased, owing to the sudden and unanticipated outbreak of fire at a distance from that at the crisis of conflagration. For several hours all communication between the suburbs and the Upper Town was cut off, save by the round-away (of a mile and a half) of Sauvageau's Hill.

Women, children, nay even men, sat weeping by the road-side, bereft of their little property, and beggared by the destruction of the fruits of their economy.



ST. ROCKS, QUEBEC, AFTER THE LATE FIRE.—SKETCHED BY A CORRESPONDENT.

and the investment of their savings. Many knelt in prayer to the Great Disposer of Events, seeking his protection and succour, and as the clergy passed, rows of humbled and desolate beings fell at their feet, craving their blessing.

The writer of a letter from Quebec, in the *Montreal Times*, says:—"I rode this morning through the ruined suburbs—a sight mastering all description. A vast tract of land, with standing walls and chimneys only to be seen. Upwards of twelve hundred houses are supposed to have been burnt, and the inmates of these are not only houseless but penniless too. All the space (including the Queen's wood-yard and St. Paul's Market) burnt eighteen years ago, has been again laid in ruins."

One of our own Correspondents writes from Battlefield:—"Unfortunate Quebec has been visited with a sad calamity. St. Rock's Suburb, which had gone a-head so swimmingly, is now a solitary plain, reduced to ashes, with nothing remaining except the chimneys."

To another Correspondent we are indebted for the annexed sketch of the scene of desolation; it was taken by W. S. Sewell, Esq., Sheriff of Quebec.

OPENING OF THE GILLESPIE MONUMENT.

On Tuesday week (the 24th ult., St. John's Day) the Monument lately erected to Major-General Sir Robert Gillespie, at Comber (his native town), in the county of Down, was opened, with a very interesting ceremony. It may be necessary to explain that the first intimation of erecting a Memorial to this eminent officer was warmly received and responded to by the Marquises of Londonderry and Downshire, Lord Castlereagh, and the leading nobility and gentry of the county of Down, of which Gillespie was a native—a splendid array of whom not only subscribed handsomely, but agreed to become patrons. None, however, took up the project more warmly and enthusiastically than the Military Secretary, Col. Elliot Cairnes, K.H., to whose indefatigable exertions its completion is mainly attributable. Great attention has also been manifested by Percy Boyd, Esq., Civil Secretary, and by the

Treasurers, the Rev. R. F. Jex Blake, and John Andrews, Esq., J.P., the respected agent of the Noble Marquis in whose estate Comber is situated, and which can now boast of a specimen of artistic skill and taste not inferior to that displayed in any town in the province. The Masonic body, of which the late General Gillespie was a member, had, both in this country and elsewhere, extended their patronage and assistance in forwarding this tribute to the memory of their brother.

After the examination of various designs, the Committee decided in favour of that of Mr. Johnston, of Belfast, and which, now when finished, fully bears out the sound judgment and good taste evinced by the Committee in their selection. The Monument itself is a beautiful Grecian pillar, fifty-five feet high, tastefully divided into compartments, on each of which is sculptured a representation of one of the principal scenes of Gillespie's brilliant career, and surmounted by a statue of the hero himself, standing in a graceful attitude, with his sword in his right hand. On the one side of the monument, near the base, is the following inscription:—

"Robert Rollo Gillespie, Major-General, and Knight Commander of the Most Honourable the Military Order of the Bath, born at Comber, A.D. 1766, after a brief but glorious career, fell in battle, before the fortress of Kalunga, on the 31st of October, 1814. His last words were—'One shot more for the honour of Down.' A Monument at Meerut, in the East, marks the grave where his ashes rest. A Statue, in the Cathedral of St. Paul, in the City of London, voted by both Houses of Parliament, attests the gratitude of the nation. His own countrymen, proud of the achievements which have shed lustre upon his native land, with a few of his old companions in arms, have raised this Column, within that county which claimed his latest remembrance, to perpetuate his memory at the place of his birth."

On the South Panel is sculptured, in *bas relief*, various Masonic devices, beautifully grouped; and on the East, also in *bas relief*, are the Gillespie Arms, quartered with the Ribbon and Badge of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, with the motto, "*Tria Juncta in Uno*," and surrounded

by military trophies. The North Panel is blank; it is in contemplation, however, to have a sculptured one inserted there, commemorative of Gillespie's funeral, if sufficient funds can be raised for the purpose.

Early on the morning of Tuesday, rain fell in torrents; but, as the day advanced, the sky cleared up, and the weather became more propitious. The town of Comber was crowded; and yet, notwithstanding, Lodge after Lodge of Masons, (55 were present) accompanied by large multitudes of persons not of the craft, continued to pour into the town, until the Square, and every street which gave a view of the Monument, became completely blocked up.

It was calculated, by military men and others, that there was not fewer present than between 25,000 and 30,000 people; and this dense mass, though composed of persons of various shades of religious and political opinions, met and separated without the slightest disturbance: indeed, the greatest harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings. The Newtownards amateur band was present, and enlivened the scene by playing several Masonic and other airs in a very creditable style.

About three o'clock, Colonel Cairnes, and several of the gentlemen who had been most active in raising the Monument, having ascended the platform, the Rev. Townley Blackwood proposed the first Resolution, declaring the pleasure and pride of the County Down men in having completed the work they were assembled to inaugurate. Colonel Cairnes, who appeared in the insignia of a Freemason, seconded this Resolution in a speech, and was loudly cheered. Alexander Grant, Esq., of Derry, then addressed the assembly in an eloquent speech. The thanks of the meeting to the Marquis of Londonderry, for his assistance, were then proposed by Percy Boyd, Esq., seconded by Colonel Cairnes, and carried with acclamation. The vast crowd were then addressed by Quartermaster J. Mansley (Half-pay, 8th Hussars), W. M. Hamilton, Esq., of Dublin, and Carew O'Dwyer, Esq.: each speaker advocating, with heart-felt eloquence, the claims of "The Illustrious Gillespie."

The Rev. R. F. Jex Blake, after alluding at some length to the successful termination of the labours of the Committee in the erection of such a Memorial to the actions of their departed townsman, to the harmony and good feeling that had characterised the proceedings of the day, cautioned the multitude against indulging in ardent spirits, and advised them to leave the town for their homes without delay.

The proceedings were then terminated by the Newtownards band playing the National Anthem; after which the immense assemblage gradually dispersed.

CANNEL COAL VASE.

The fine variety of Coal known as "Cannel," is now employed, at a moderate cost, as a substitute for black marble, for the pedestals of statues, plinths, ink-stands, time-piece cases, &c. It is worked with comparative ease; being turned out of the block by means of the lathe, and the tools are similar to those employed in cutting wood or brass. We have engraved a specimen of this artistical manufacture, which is of much higher merit than any yet named. The material



CANNEL COAL VASE.

was obtained from the Coal-works on the Rotherham-road, about one mile and a half from Sheffield. The design is an elegant Vase, or rather patera, placed on a fluted column of the same material; the whole being eleven inches in height, and the Vase nine and five-eighths inches in diameter: in the centre of the interior is a small circular plate of silver, bearing the following inscription:—

"This Vase, made of Cannel Coal, found on an estate of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, is submitted for the inspection of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, by the Maker, John Dallaway, 1845."

A few days since, in answer to an application made in the proper quarter, Mr. Dallaway received permission to forward the Vase to Buckingham Palace for Prince Albert's inspection; and his Royal Highness was so pleased with this beautiful specimen of native material and manufacture, that he caused it to be placed in the Palace; and the artist has since received a cheque for an amount which he considers a handsome purchase, coupled with high commendation of his genius. The Vase is certainly a most beautiful work; and we are happy to chronicle this additional instance of the Prince's well-directed patronage of British art.



INAUGURATION OF THE GILLESPIE MONUMENT, AT COMBER.



PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF ST. MARY'S (MARYLEBONE AND PADDINGTON) HOSPITAL, BY PRINCE ALBERT.

On Saturday last, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of St. Mary's Hospital was performed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, that day (the anniversary of Queen Victoria's Coronation) having been named by the Prince for the occasion. The site of the intended building is at the North end of Cambridge-place, Cambridge-terrace, not far from the Terminus of the Great Western Railway, and until lately it formed a part of one of the reservoirs of the Grand Junction Water Works Company; an area of 200 feet by 230 feet, being appropriated for the purposes of the Hospital. The portion of the building about to be erected will accommodate 150 in-door patients, and is so planned as to admit of being extended to receive three times that number; whilst, there will be, besides, extensive accommodation for the dispensing, or out-door departments.

The arrangements for the reception of visitors to witness the ceremony were planned by the Honorary Architect to the Hospital, Mr. Thomas Hopper; and were carried out under the superintendence of Mr. George Russell French, Architect. Advantage was taken of the steep bank of the reservoir to construct the seats in the form of galleries for upwards of 1500 spectators; and a spacious platform was also erected, capable of accommodating several hundreds more; the whole of the vast area being protected from the weather by an immense marquee raised upon lofty poles (supplied by Mr. Edgington, who handsomely contributed 30 guineas to the charity), and decorated with the Royal Standard, Union, and other rich flags. On the top of the bank next Cambridge-place, and on a level with the street, were raised the tents for the entrance of the visitors, or the Committee, for the Clergy; and, lastly, the reception-tent for the Prince, which was tastefully dressed with flags and standards kindly lent (as were also the tents and artillerymen to raise them) for the occasion, by the Board of Ordnance.

The doors were opened at half-past one o'clock, and soon after that hour the galleries were filled, chiefly by ladies, whose presence added greatly to the gaiety and splendour of the scene; whilst the open space beyond the platform was also crowded by persons for whose accommodation benches were provided.

The Vestrymen of the two parishes, headed by their respective beadle, arrived in procession, and were conducted by members of the Committee to the seats appropriated for them to the right and left of the platform, the centre of which was raised and parted off in front of the foundation-stone. The children of the charity schools were ranged at the foot of the staircase. Until the arrival of the Prince, the band of the Grenadier Guards performed various pieces; and, by the courtesy of the Committee, the trowel and mallet were exhibited to the visitors, and excited universal admiration at the elegance of the design, and the beauty of the workmanship.

Precisely at three o'clock, the arrival of the Prince, at the chief entrance, accompanied by the Marquis of Exeter, Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, and Mr. G. E. Anson, was announced by the hoisting of the Royal Standard over the Prince's pavilion, and responded to by the band striking up the National Anthem, and by the cheers of the numerous persons assembled outside to witness his Royal Highness's arrival.

The Prince and his suite came in two of the Royal carriages and four, with outriders, and grooms in state liveries. The Prince, on alighting from his carriage, was received at the entrance by the chairman of the day, Earl Manvers, the Earl of Beverley, and the honorary secretary, Mr. William Tatham, by whom his Royal

Highness and suite were conducted into the reception-tent, wherein were assembled the Lord Bishop of London (a zealous friend of the charity), and his Lordship's chaplain, the Rev. C. B. Dalton; the Dean of Chichester; Mr. B. Bond Cabbell, the Rev. A. M. Campbell, and Mr. H. M. Kemshead, trustees (the remaining trustee, Capt. Madan, being prevented by illness from attending); Mr. Charles Wardell, Mr. John Cox, and Mr. Charles Harrison, Vice-Presidents; the Rev. J. S. Boone, the Rev. E. Scobell, Mr. G. L. Baker, Mr. I. B. Brown, Mr. S. Lane, and Mr. Spencer Smith, forming the Committee of Arrangement; and Mr. Thomas Hopper, the Honorary Architect.

His Royal Highness remained some time in the Pavilion, inspecting the different plans, which were explained to him by the Noble Chairman, the Hon. Secretary, and the Hon. Architect, to whom the Prince was graciously pleased to express his approval of the designs as well as of the trowel, mallet, and square, intended to be used in the ceremony. In compliance with a request conveyed through the noble Chairman, the Prince condescended to permit one of the male wards to be named after his Royal Highness; and also promised to endeavour to obtain the sanction of her Majesty's name to be given to one of the female wards.

The Prince was then conducted by the Earls Manvers and Beverley, the Hon. Secretary, and the Hon. Architect, and followed by the Bishop and the gentlemen previously named, to a large outer tent, in which were assembled the Acting Committee of the Hospital and the Clergy of the two parishes, including the Hon. and Rev. Robert Walpole, the Rev. Dr. Knapp, the Rev. George Pocock, the Rev. W. J. Hutching, the Rev. D. A. Beaufort, the Rev. J. Miles, the Rev. — Eveyard, the Rev. E. H. Stevenson, Rev. P. J. Oury, Rev. — Buckley, Rev. H. J. Phillips, and many others, and deputations from the vestries of the two parishes, and Mr. William Bird, the Contractor. These gentlemen formed in procession after the Prince and his suite, who proceeded very slowly down the broad staircase leading to the central platform, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled thousands, which the Prince most courteously acknowledged, the band playing the Coburg March.

Having arrived at the Foundation-stone, the noble Chairman, addressing the Prince, said, that the pleasing task devolved upon him to express his utmost gratitude for the condescension of his Royal Highness in consenting to lay the first stone of the Hospital about to be erected, which he sincerely hoped might prove a blessing to the poor of the districts for which it was intended.

The Bishop of London then delivered an eloquent and impressive address, in which he also expressed the sense of gratitude felt by that large assembly at the presence of the Consort of her Most Gracious Majesty in aiding them in the great work of Christian charity, then about to be commenced, for the relief of the sufferings of those who laboured under an aggravation of ills when poverty was allied to sickness. In regard to the funds, his Lordship observed, although a sufficient sum had been collected to commence the building, yet much more remained to be done to carry out and maintain the good work before them; and his Lordship trusted that all who were assembled would assist to promote the cause of the Charity. At the conclusion of his address, the Right Reverend Prelate read a prayer appropriate for the occasion, followed by a Collect and the Lord's Prayer, in which the Prince and the assembly joined.

The Honorary Secretary, with the permission of his Royal Highness, then read aloud the inscription cut upon the stone:—

THIS STONE WAS LAID
BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCE ALBERT,
CONSORT OF HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA,
ON THE 28TH OF JUNE, 1845.

The trowel was then handed by the Hon. Architect, Mr. Hopper, to the Prince, who proceeded to spread the mortar, which was presented on a polished mahogany board by Mr. G. R. French, architect; and the stone, a block of grey granite, weighing one ton and a half, was lowered into its place amidst loud applause, the band at the same time playing "God save the Queen," which was sung by the children of the schools and the persons present, the Prince and the Bishop joining in the anthem. The Hon. Architect then placed the square upon the stone and assisted the

Prince to ascertain that it was 'correctly laid; and, having also presented the mallet, the Prince struck with it the four corners of the stone; and a bottle, containing coins of the present reign, and an inscription, having been presented by the Hon. Secretary, was placed by his Royal Highness in a cavity formed in the stone, the Hon. Architect proclaimed aloud that it was "properly laid." The 41st Psalm was then given out by the Bishop, and admirably sung by the children and those present; after which his Lordship pronounced the benediction; and the appeal of Mr. Hopper to the vast assembly for three "hearty English cheers for the Queen and her illustrious Consort," was answered by three times three cheers, and "one cheer more."

His Royal Highness was conducted, on his return from the platform, with the same procession and ceremonies as on his arrival, and was attended to his carriage by the Noble Lords and Mr. Tatham; and on his Royal Highness graciously signifying his acceptance, the box, containing the trowel, square, and mallet, was placed in one of the Royal carriages. The Prince, who looked remarkably well, was loudly cheered on his departure.

In the evening, the subscribers and friends of the Institution dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, Prince George of Cambridge kindly taking the Chair; and the efficiency and condescension which his Royal Highness evinced on the occasion, prove that he is following the excellent example of his illustrious parent, in being ever ready to come forward to the call of charity.

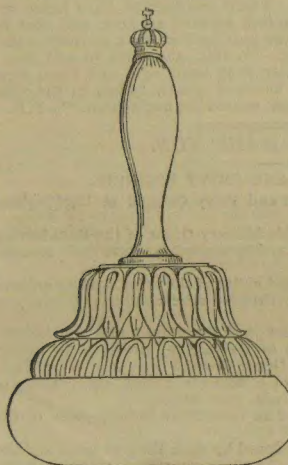
We are happy to add, that, since the meeting, the Earls Beverley and Manvers have doubled the amount of their subscriptions.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TROWEL, MALLET, AND SQUARE.

These very beautiful implements were designed by the Honorary Architect, Mr. Hopper; and were most ably executed by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket.

The TROWEL is silver gilt, some of the parts being delicately relieved. The ornament at the end of the handle is the symbol of sovereign power and command, the handle itself is composed of the oak, shamrock, and thistle—their union indicating strength; the handle and blade are connected by the Nautilus, the symbol of creation; and on the blade are, raised in slight relief, two cornucopias, filled with healing and medicinal herbs; the Anchor, which unites the horns of plenty, is the emblem of security, under the star of Prince Albert. At the back of the blade is an inscription—"St. Mary's Hospital, 28th June, 1845."

The MALLET is made of ebony, having at the end of the handle, the Crown



MALLET.

or the Committee, for the Clergy; and, lastly, the reception-tent for the Prince, which was tastefully dressed with flags and standards kindly lent (as were also the tents and artillerymen to raise them) for the occasion, by the Board of Ordnance.

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The Prince, on alighting from his carriage, was received at the entrance by the chairman of the day, Earl Manvers, the Earl of Beverley, and the honorary secretary, Mr. William Tatham, by whom his Royal



TROWEL.



THE LATE SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT M.P.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).

and around the neck is the *Echinus*, the symbol of productiveness: this ornament is in silver.

The *Square* (made of oak) is the instrument of correctness, and bears on it the supporters of the Royal arms, in silver, united by a laurel crown (silver), encircling the coronet (gold) of Prince Albert.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS, RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR WILLIAM WEBB FOLLETT.

In our late impression last week, we communicated the painful intelligence of the death on that day (Saturday, June 28) of the Right Hon. Sir William Webb Follett, M.P., her Majesty's Attorney-General; an event that has deprived society of a most exemplary man, the Legislature of an eloquent and valued member, and the Bar of its brightest ornament. Protracted illness and long suffering, which neither change of climate nor relaxation could alleviate, had prepared the public for the melancholy result. At the period of his decease, Sir William was in his 47th year, having been born at Topsham, in Devon, on the 2nd December, 1798, the son of Benjamin Follett, Esq., by his wife, the daughter of John Webb, Esq., of Kinsale. His father, Mr. Benjamin Follett, held, in early life, a Captaincy in the 13th Regiment; but ill health, the consequence of much arduous service in the West Indies, causing him to leave the army, he became a timber-merchant at Topsham, and there resided, in the highest respectability, until his death, at the age of 70, in 1833, just after his son had obtained the rank of King's Counsel.

The education of Sir William Follett, interrupted by indications of the fatal malady which embittered his life, was commenced under Dr. Lempriere, the well-known author of the "Classical Dictionary," then Master of the Exeter Grammar School, followed up by the private tuition of the Rev. Mr. Hutchison, Curate of Heavitree, and completed at Trinity College, Cambridge, where Mr. Follett took the degree of B.A., in 1818. In Michaelmas Term 1814, he had entered himself of the Inner Temple; in 1821 he commenced practice as a Pleader, and in 1824 was called to the Bar.

His rise to professional distinction was rapid, and at a very early period of his forensic career we find him successfully opposing Mr. Baron Parke, then in the meridian of his fame, in a case of great importance respecting the right of the Coroner to exclude the public from the deliberations of his court.

In equity, as well as in common-law, and on the Western Circuit, Mr. Follett's practice became very extensive, and there was scarcely a case of importance in which his advocacy was not sought by one side or the other. In 1833, as we have already mentioned, he obtained a silk gown; and, in the following year, on the formation of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, became Solicitor-General, receiving likewise the honour of knighthood. In 1835, he was first returned for the city of Exeter, which he had contested at the election occurring immediately after the Reform Bill. In 1841, he resumed the duties of Solicitor-General; and, in 1844, succeeded Sir Frederick Pollock in the Attorney-Generalship.

Forensic distinction is seldom the precursor of parliamentary success, but it was otherwise with Sir William Follett. His first speech, delivered on the occasion of Lord John Russell's resolution for appropriating the surplus revenues of the Irish Church, at once gained him the consideration of the House of Commons; and many a subsequent display, fraught with eloquence and erudition, extended his senatorial reputation.

Sir William married, in 1830, Jane Mary, niece of Dr. Giffard, so long connected with the *Standard* newspaper; and eldest daughter of Sir Ambrose Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice of Ceylon, the representative of the Giffards of Brightley, one of the most ancient families in Devon; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left a family.

Though long anticipated, the death of this eminent lawyer and estimable man is not the less regretted. At the Bar, in Parliament, with the public, he was a general favourite. He was a most striking instance that it is possible to attain to eminence without incurring the dislike of those who are outstripped in the race. It is not always true, that

"He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
Must look down on the hate of those below."

Sir W. Follett could not have a public enemy; there was something so engaging in his whole demeanour that it disarmed even envy. He was favoured with many natural advantages, among which, unhappily, good health could not be reckoned; his countenance was excessively pleasing, his action graceful, and his voice one of great sweetness; this, united to his legal acquirements, and his singular power of making the statement of the most intricate circumstances clear, precise, and intelligible to every one, rendered him one of the very best advocates of the day. In logical arrangement and perspicuity he was equal to Lord Lyndhurst. The law, as a profession, has sustained a great loss by the death of the Attorney-General. We subjoin a feeling tribute to his memory:—

SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.

BY GEORGE RAYMOND, ESQ.

Gloria Romanæ, Quintiliane, togæ.

Brilliant and brief, thy mortal course is run;
And all that earth could yield thee, nobly won!
Maturest honours deck'd thy vernal day,
And human sceptres could no more repay;
Grace still be thine, at Heaven's behest, to share
Diviner glories which await thee there!

Beam still, thy bright example from the skies,
On young ambition, that would nobly rise,
That, hearts which now are bursting o'er thy tomb,
And vainly question thine untimely doom,
May pay thee worthier honour than the tear,
And strive to emulate thy life's career.

In vain invoke we the forensic gown,
To walk with spirits mightier in renown;
Whether undaunted Somers we retrace;
Whether recall accomplished Murray's grace;
Whether on Scott, the erudite, we gaze,
Or radiant Copley of our peaceful days.

Wide of all limit was thy proud report,
The antique Hall, the Senate, or the Court;
Nor to thy native land alone confined
Was the rich yielding of thy fruitful mind,
But like a bird which on its wing sustains
Th' Arabian perfume to the Arctic plains.

Though not in sight, success will yet await
The minds that labour—hearts that emulate;
Nature instructs us; for the new-born day
Is faint and feeble in his orient way;
But constant to his path, his course fulfils,
And sheds his glory o'er exulting hills.

As one by one, the lesser bodies pour
Their crescent light when once the day is o'er,
So, Follett, now shall rise thine humbler train,
Start into being, and divide thy reign.

What, though unseen, to thine example still,
The young shall sacrifice and shape the will,
As to the breeze bow down the waving fields,
Or to the vernal wind the cedar yields.

So man be caution'd, 'tis the part of lore
To make us better—happier than before;
Not stored alone, but wise as we discern;
Nor wise alone, but holier as we learn.

Then, let not youth be careless of to-day,
As soulless insects in the sunbeams play;
Let him be wary how he would misuse
Time, as allotted only to amuse;

Wary its loss—the treachery, the pow'r,
The thankless dalliance of one single hour.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS VALIANT, K.C.B.

This gallant officer died of cholera at his residence, in Fort William, on the 22d May. His was a distinguished career for upwards of forty years. He entered the army in 1804, became Lieutenant in 1805, Captain in 1817, Major in 1821, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1828, and Colonel in 1838. In 1805 and 1806, he was engaged in active service in Guzerat; and in 1809, participated in the campaign against the Sikh Chief, Say. On our invasion of Afghanistan, he held the command of the reserve force of the Army of the Indus, and, in connection with Sir F. Maitland, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, took the Fort of Kurachee. He subsequently served throughout Lower and Upper Scinde, and in Afghanistan; the distinguished part he played in the Gwalior Campaign, is yet fresh in the memory of our readers.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 6.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.—Old Midsummer Day.
MONDAY, 7.—Thomas à Beckett.—Watches invented, 1477.
TUESDAY, 8.—Fire Insurances cease.—8—9, Shrewsbury Wool Fair.
WEDNESDAY, 9.—Earl Grey retired from the Ministry, 1834.
THURSDAY, 10.—Length of day, 16h. 18min.—Calvin born, 1509.
FRIDAY, 11.—Old St. Peter's.—All day, or twilight continued.
SATURDAY, 12.—Erasmus died, 1536.—Confederation of the Rhine, 1806.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending July 12.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.
3 39 3 57	4 12 4 29	4 44 5 2	5 21 5 38	5 59 6 19	6 41 7 4

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "J. P." Runcorn, should consult the "Penny Cyclopædia," art. "Civil List." We have not space for quotation.
- "Gobert" states that he and a friend saw the comet on Saturday evening, June 7, at half-past 11 p.m., between Thornton and Halifax; the day previous to that on which Mr. Jeays saw the comet at Chelsea. It had, however, been previously seen by M. Colla, at Parma, on the 2nd.
- "Peter Puzzlewig."—The Zoological Society has not named the day for the show of domestic poultry, in 1846.
- "Inquirer."—See our Number of last week. The first named author is in good health.
- "A Subscriber." Southend.—We have not room, at present, for the illustration.
- "H. A. G." Cambridge.—The portrait was copied from the print after Pickersgill's painting. In the other cases we relied upon the artist whom we dispatched to Cambridge.
- "A Cork Subscriber."—It is stated that the odour of Russia leather shavings will keep away the bookworm from books; or camphor, cedar, or either of the dispellants of insects, generally.
- "A Subscriber."—Chambers's Edinburgh Journal first appeared in February, 1832, nearly ten years subsequent to the commencement of "The Mirror."
- "Three Subscribers."—We do not voluntarily decide wagers, but, we consider that neither A nor B has named the best singer.
- "Enquirer."—Neither A nor B will be liable to the Income Tax, as each possesses but £100 per annum.
- "A Subscriber." Walsall, is thanked for the plan of Quebec.
- "Charles." Newark.—A Parliament ceases to exist after seven years, under the Statute of George I., commonly known as the Septennial Act. The present Parliament was elected in June and July, 1841, and, unless previously dissolved, will cease to exist in 1848.
- "J. D."—We will not cease to advocate "the preservation of peace, especially between England and America;" and we are happy to learn from our correspondent (Merchants' Exchange, New York) that the pacific spirit is spreading throughout the masses of the United States.
- "A Reader." Sunderland.—The late Lord Byron had glossy dark brown hair, which hung in long curls; but, at the period of his death, his hair had become thin and almost grey.
- "A Traveller." Highgate.—Camberwell lies three miles south from London; the parish contains some 40,000 inhabitants, among whom are many persons of wealth and consideration. Grove and Denmark Hills are pleasant localities.
- "Chronologicus" is correct.
- "V. S."—The hair may be dyed black by either of the following substances boiled in wine; the leaves of the mulberry, myrtle, fig, senna, or walnut-bark, or gall nuts, a leaden comb being used during the application. Colley's preparation will destroy the trunks of superfluous hairs, but the only method of eradicating is by the use of tweezers.
- "A. B." Barnstable.—See a good receipt for preserving Flowers during winter in our "Every Body's Column" next week.
- "A Junior Aeronaut."—The account of the Balloon Ascent came too late.
- "W. M. M." Limerick, is thanked for the sketch, but we have not room for it.
- "Egidius." Ipswich, is thanked.
- "W. H. C."—We do not understand the note.
- "A Constant Reader." Foxparley.—Ergot is, according to De Candolle, a peculiar fungus, which attacks the ovary of grasses, destroying them when young, and protruding from them in a lengthened form, in rye and other European grasses.
- "An Old Subscriber." Bromley.—The book may be had, by order, of any bookseller; the price is trifling.
- "An Ardent Admirer." Enniscoorthy, is thanked, but we have not room.
- "Armiger."—The arms of an heiress are inherited by her descendants, but the crest of her family is not; every person entitled to arms bears a helmet befitting his degree.
- "A Subscriber."—An heiress, heraldically speaking, is, as we said before, a lady who has no brother, or whose brothers have died without issue. The inheritance or the loss of an estate does not, in any way, affect the descent of heraldic honours. The husband of an heiress is entitled, from the time of his marriage, to bear his wife's arms on an escutcheon of pretence.
- "Lucifer."—There is, at present, no Herald's Office in Paris. The best means of ascertaining a French coat of arms is a reference to the many works of authority on the subject of heraldry published at various periods in France. Several of our most ancient families have no mottoes.
- "An Inquirer."—The Grand Duchess Stephanie of Baden is widow of the late Grand Duke of Baden, Charles Louis Frederick. We have referred to the Almanach de Gotha, the best authority on all matters connected with Continental Sovereigns and Nobles, but we do not find mention of her Highness's parentage.
- "E. F."—Mr. Burke includes in his Heraldry as well those who are entitled to bear arms as those who carry ensigns merely from prescriptive right.
- "Agnes."—The work entitled "The Confessions of an Opium Eater" is by Mr. De Quincy.
- "A. G. F." Clonmel.—We think not.
- "C. F." Forfar.—The Engraving of the "Inch of Perth" was from a drawing, made for the occasion, by an accredited artist at Edinburgh.
- "Legatibus" should address a letter to the Secretary of the General Post Office.
- "Jurisconsultus." Kendal.—Probate will be granted of the latter will.
- "F. F." Dublin.—The eldest sons of Marquises bear a title by courtesy, and should be addressed in the same manner (except in public or legal documents) as if they possessed such title by creation.
- "A Subscriber from No. 43."—Address any law-bookseller and music-seller.
- "Bob." Bishop's Castle.—The establishment named is respectable.
- "V. X."—The case would depend upon the form of the agreement.
- "Z." Loughborough.—The charge would be illegal.
- "J. I." Sheffield.—We are not in possession of the terms for Anastatic Engraving; indeed, the improvement is in its infancy.
- "M. D." Ghent.—Our correspondent's paper is not forwarded from our office. We insert, from time to time, memoirs of distinguished military officers deceased.
- "Egidius."—Your letter has been sent to our artist.
- "J. T. B." Bandon.—The latter would be out under the circumstances stated.
- "A Subscriber."—We fear that our space will not allow our correspondent's suggestion to be carried out.
- "A Relieving Officer." Frome, is thanked for the correction, which had not been made.
- "S. E. H." Surrey House.—A servant can be taken before a magistrate in case of leaving a situation without due notice.
- "T. H. H."—The best work on archery is that by Hansard, but it is expensive. We do not know the day of the York Meeting.
- "Vapid." Shrewsbury.—The first syllable is pronounced "Sib."
- "H. D." Exeter, should order "The Chess Player's Chronicle," published monthly. "The Chess-board Companion," by Lewis, is a good rudimentary little work.
- "L. J. F."—The authorship of the old English ballad of "Chery Chase" has been satisfactorily traced by the Rev. Mr. Conybeare to Richard Sheale, who dwelt at Tamworth, about, or soon after, 1540; but Percy and Ritson have agreed to consider Sheale as the transcriber only of the copy in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.
- "Alpha." Coventry.—Apply at Christ's Hospital.
- "H. F. L."—We have not room.
- "Wessex."—The "broad R," marked on Crown property, is very ancient: it is, properly, a broad arrow, and is believed to have been the mark on the game of the Royal forests under the Norman Kings.
- "Chrononothologos."—The number of scholars at present at Eton is between 600 and 700.
- "A Subscriber."—Must pay the rent in arrears.
- "B. C. Y."—A marriage cannot be solemnized after 12 o'clock, unless by special license.
- "P. B. S." St. Austell.—The notice to quit will be legal if given during the day.
- "Ineligible."—The Changes of Weather; "The Nymph of the Dawn;" "A Wreath," by Florence.
- * * We this day present to our Subscribers, gratis, the Title-page, Preface, and Index to Vol. VI.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1845.

THE week has been occupied in Parliament by the desultory discussions in Committee on various measures, which, though they have not the interest of debates, have a far greater effect on those details which are so important to the working of a legislative enactment. The changes made in a bill during this stage of its progress are often astonishing; additions and omissions are made by any one who sees a defect, or fancies he can make an improvement, and is able to persuade the Committee to adopt his views, till the act is hardly to be recognised as the same, even by its author. Thus the Field Gardens Bill of Mr. Cowper, underwent such a mangling on Wednesday, that it is reduced to a very innocent measure indeed, and might as well not pass at all. Sir J. Graham ruthlessly struck out clause after clause, and furnished another striking instance of what any single member must submit to in order to obtain the countenance of the Government to any part of a proposition that has not originated with the Executive. Practically, no measure has a chance of success that is not brought in by the Government; an independent Member can but only obtain its conditional permission to proceed with one, that condition being the free use of the Ministerial pruning knife to any portions of a bill to which it may object.

Lord Ashley has made considerable progress in his measure for the better management of Lunatic Asylums; he made out a strong case for legislative interference, particularly with respect to the treatment of pauper lunatics; he meets much less opposition on this subject than he did on his Factory Bill; even the Government which so strongly opposed him on that measure, give him efficient support on the present.

The House of Commons commences its day sittings at twelve o'clock on Wednesday next,—and on the part of the Government several measures have been abandoned; both symptomatic of the approaching close of a most laborious session.

DURING the past week a new system has been commenced by one of the leading French journals, the *Débats*; it has for so ne time been increased in size; it is now intended to develop in France the system of advertising, which is so extensively adopted in England. The *Débats* has let or farmed its advertisements to a Company, which will have no sort of control or influence over any other department of the journal, but will confine its exertions to extending and increasing its advertising connexion. We are disposed to think a desire to imitate the appearance of the English journals has led the Paris papers a little too far in advance of the Commercial requirements of the day. Our journals have gradually increased in size from the pressure both of intelligence and advertisements; the latter appearing in such vast numbers from the multiplicity and extent of commercial transactions. At present two columns of the *Times* or *Herald* would contain all the advertisements of a French paper, some of which are so "displayed" that the sheet is more like a hand-bill than a newspaper, and could almost be read across a street.

Our contemporaries on the other side of the Channel should bear in mind that our papers are not full of advertisements because they are large; they are large because an immense proportion of their surface is obliged to be devoted to advertisements. In increasing their size before they have that demand on their space which the conductors of English journals have to provide for, we fear our Parisian brethren have made a miscalculation, though we sincerely hope the new plan will succeed; it came into operation on Tuesday last.

THE FAIRLOP OAK.

An "Old Correspondent" writes from Cheshunt lordship:—"Nearly 80 years ago I was born in Hainault Forest, within two miles of the Oak; from the inside have driven three to four horses in a hot day; and remember measuring it several times, at breast high, by spanning it, 17 lengths from hand to hand, when from 12 to 14 years old. I well recollect to have heard my father say the evening shade of Fairlop Oak covered an acre, and that he witnessed the first 'Bean-feast' Day the boat-builder gave his men under it, and thus occasioned the future Fair. To this, allow me to add, that I used to attend an Archery Meeting under it 55 years ago, and there were six or seven immense marquees, with bands of music, when in the wide Forest of merry Hainault (Sherwood) they wound the bugle-horn."—T. B.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE QUEEN'S COURT AND PRIVY COUNCIL.

On Monday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.

An Investiture of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath having been appointed, the Knights Grand Crosses assembled wore their mantles and collars.

Her Majesty, who wore the mantle and collar of the order, having entered the Throne-room, the Knights Grand Crosses were conducted to the presence of the Sovereign.

Admiral Sir Robert Waller Otway, Bart., was introduced, and her Majesty, assisted by Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge, invested Sir Robert with the ribbon and badge of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and also presented him with the star of a Military Knight Grand Cross of the order. Sir Robert having kissed hands, then retired.

Her Majesty was pleased to command an Investiture to take place of the Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Colonel Sir James Dennis was introduced by Bath King of Arms and the Gentleman Usher of the Order, and, kneeling near the Queen, had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon him by her Majesty, with the Sword of the Gold Stick in Waiting. Sir James was afterwards invested by her Majesty with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

Rear Admiral Sir Edward Chatham Stode was invested by her Majesty with the ribbon and badge of a Knight Commander of the Bath.

Immediately after the Investiture of the Bath, the Queen held an Investiture of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The Knights Grand Crosses and Officers of the Order having entered the Throne-room, his Royal Highness Prince George was introduced between Sir Howard Douglas and Sir Patrick Ross, the two Junior Knights Grand Crosses present, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to invest his Royal Highness with the Ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Her Majesty afterwards held a Privy Council.

Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain, and the Hon. William Bingham Baring, Paymaster of her Majesty's Forces, were, by command of the Queen, sworn of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took their respective places at the board.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE KING OF HOLLAND TO ENGLAND.—A letter from the Hague mentions that the King of Holland intends shortly to pay a visit to her Majesty the Queen of England.

FETE AT SION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday the Duchess of Northumberland gave an elegant *fête champêtre* at Sion-house, the ducal residence at Isleworth, when a limited but brilliant circle of the aristocracy assembled. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesbeck and Lady Augusta Cadogan, arrived at a quarter-past four o'clock, and left shortly after six.

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.—The Marquis of Normanby has left England for the German baths, for the benefit of his health, and is not expected to return before the next Session of Parliament.

LORD AND LADY STANLEY'S ENTERTAINMENT TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.—On Wednesday evening Lord and Lady Stanley gave a magnificent entertainment, at their house in St. James's-square, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George of Cambridge. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at eight o'clock, and Prince George came shortly before that hour. The party at dinner comprised, in addition to the noble host and hostess, and their Royal guests, his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Dietrichstein, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, &c. Lady Stanley afterwards had an assembly, the visitors being invited to meet the Royal Family. The suite of rooms thrown open for the reception of company were all brilliantly illuminated, and tastefully decorated with the choicest flowering plants.

ILLNESS OF THE HON. AND REV. DR. GERALD V. WELLESLEY.—We learn that the Hon. and Rev. Dr. G. V. Wellesley, younger brother of the Duke of Wellington, is suffering from indisposition at Viscount and Viscountess Chelsea's villa at Putney.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday the nuptials of the Duke dell'Albaneto F. Proto Pallavicino, and Miss Caroline Vanneck, daughter of the late Hon. Gerard Vanneck, and cousin of the present Lord Huntingfield, were celebrated at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a select family circle.

ACCIDENT TO LADY ELIZABETH DE BURGH.—We regret to hear that Lady Elizabeth De Burgh, eldest daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, met with an accident on Tuesday afternoon, by being thrown from her horse while riding on Constitution-hill. It appears that her ladyship, in company with Viscount Lascelles, to whom she is about to be married, was riding on horseback in the park, and that on reaching Constitution-hill, her horse stumbled and threw her forward on her head, by which fall her ladyship received some contusions about the head. Happily, they are not of a serious character.

DEATH OF LORD SEAFORD.—Lord Seaford died rather suddenly on Tuesday last at Wood-end, near Chichester. His lordship was in his 74th year.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

June 30.

This day the Rev. Henry Low, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, was elected a Fellow of Exeter College, on King Charles's foundation.

This day Mr. Thompson Podmore and Mr. Christopher Cookson were admitted Actual Fellows of St. John's College; and at the same time Mr. Edward Forster Neale, from Merchant Tailors' School, was admitted Scholar of that college.

CAMBRIDGE.

July 1.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the degree of M.A. yesterday:— Trinity College: E. Alanford, G. H. Defell, G. Norman, W. Crouch, S. Charles, J. G. C. L. Newnham, N. Bridges, E. E. Bowes, T. Lighton, E. A. Campbell, E. J. Wallace, G. D. W. Ommoney, C. J. Thrupp, A. W. Mactier, G. D. Dawes, R. W. Sheldon, C. M. M'Niven, J. B. Turner, J. G. Lonsdale. St. John's College: W. H. Johnston, H. Langdon, C. Sangster, C. T. Simpson, J. Green, J. R. Pittman, C. L. Maltby, J. P. Beauchamp. Emmanuel College: S. K. Webster, W. L. Onslow, G. Ridout, C. Parker, E. Gillett.

St. Peter's College: A. F. Baucher, A. W. Hall, S. Cumming, H. V. Broughton, W. Wright. Corpus Christi College: Thos. R. Drake, D. S. Hodgson, G. C. Gordon. Caius College: W. S. Chalk, W. B. Turner.

Queen's College: W. Elliott.

Clare Hall: B. W. Wright, J. Taddy.

Catherine Hall: W. Shackleton.

July 3.

At a congregation just held the following degrees were conferred:—

M. A. ad eundem—Stanley, Trinity College, Dublin; Barrow, University College, Oxon; Branker, Nevinston, Wadham College, Oxon. D. D.—Hayne, St. Peter's College; Laying, Sidney College.

B. C. L.—Cooper, Howes, Trinity Hall; Cotes, St. Catherine Hall; Gillbanks, St. John's College. St. Peter's College: Pocock, Fuller, Clare Hall: Wolfe, Atkinson, Broughton, Matthews, Pembroke College: Woodford. Caius College: Hamilton, Smith, Walpole, Armstrong, Barker, Brett, Caffin, Leete, Montagu, Trinity Hall: Rackham, Corpus Christi College: Bishop, Booth, Fenwick, Jarvis, Johnson, Ragland. King's College: Williams, Wits. Queen's College: Clark, Catherine Hall: Parr, Jesus College: Peter, Ridley, Westmorland, Blake, Lloyd, Christ's College: Baily, Swann, Vaughan, Griffin, St. John's College: Ainger, Buckham, Charlton, Clabbe, Cook, Davies, Fleming, Greenwell, Marshall, Mayor, Moore, Morse, Mott, Rowson, Vincent, Fenwick, Hewson, Ingham, R. B. Mayor, Metcalfe, Rothery, H. C. Rothery, Wilson, Magdalene College: Stevens. Trinity College: Babington, Bulwer, Hartopp, Hawker, Hutchins, Kinder, Leigh, Leighton, Mills, Smith, Tenison, Blunt, Brimley, Cayley, Denman, Felgate, Fenn, Irving, Mansfield, Sherer, Wagner, Munro, Newbould, Webb, Yeoman. Emmanuel College: Grasset, Green, Hogg, Thornhill, Tudball, Young, Carter, Castlehowe. Sidney College: Clarke. Downing College: Conybeare. B. A.—St. John's College: Howarth, Jefferson, King.

MR. OAKLEY'S CASE.—On Monday Sir Herbert Jenner gave judgment in the Arches Court, in the case of Mr. Oakley, the particulars of which have appeared in our paper. The Court, after alluding to all the circumstances of the case, and citing the authorities, pronounced its sentence, that the Rev. Mr. Oakley refrain from all the services of the Church, in church or elsewhere, until he is penitent, and conforms to the Church of England. The license, in the meantime, to perform holy offices, to be suspended.

IRELAND.

MURDER IN ATHLONE BARRACKS.—On Thursday night week a horrible murder was committed in the barracks of Athlone, by a soldier of the 32nd Regiment, on one of his comrades. It appears that the ill-fated deceased used some language derogatory to the wife of the murderer, who got out of his bed about eleven o'clock, and strangled him before any assistance could be rendered, though the room was occupied as a sleeping apartment by twenty or thirty men at the time.

FATAL COLLISION BETWEEN THE POLICE AND PEASANTRY OF THE COUNTY CORK.—Accounts have been received of a melancholy collision between the police and the peasantry, which took place on Monday evening at the fair of Ballinhassig, near Cork, when eight of the latter were killed, and about twenty five wounded. Two men were fighting, and the police arrested one, who would not be appeased; they confined him in the village dispensary; when his friends collected in great numbers, and demanded his release, which was refused, and at once a furious attack was commenced upon the building, and some of the police were struck with stones. The police fired, and, shocking to relate, eight persons were killed, and the above number wounded.

IMPORTANT TO ANGLERS.—By the new Fishery Act, all rivers in England and Wales are to be closed on the 13th September in each year, and any person catching, or having in his possession, any trout measuring in length less than seven inches from eye to fork, will subject himself to a penalty not exceeding £10 nor less than £5.

THE PRIVILEGE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS QUESTION.—HOWARD T. GOSSETT, KNT.—Up to the present time no steps have been taken on the part of the solicitor for Sir W. Gossett, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, the nominal defendant, in fact, in this action, to issue and obtain the allowance of a writ of error for the reversal of the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench upon the demurrer in this case, notwithstanding the resolution of the House, passed by a majority of thirty four. On inquiry, it appears that some difficulty exists, whether, notwithstanding the resolution of the House, the writ if issued and allowed, can be available, in consequence of the proceedings after the judgment on demurrer having been allowed to go on to trial, judgment and execution issued and levied, and the judgment by payment of the amount of the levy satisfied, as the writ of error, according to the practice of the Courts, ought to have been issued before; at all events, if the writ issues, a reversal of the judgment only could be obtained on record, the plaintiff quietly keeping the amount of his verdict and costs in his pocket.

SUMMARY OF RAILWAY FACTS.—A return has just been published of all the Railway Bills applied for during the present session, from which it appears that the estimated expense of the 188 schemes projected amounts to £92,921,779, the money proposed to be borrowed being £30,276,883. Last week produced no fewer than fourteen new railway schemes. Amongst them are the Birmingham and Oxford Junction; the Gloucester, Aberystwith, and Central Wales; the Great Sicilian, to skirt the north-west coast of Sicily; the Bengal Great Western, 425 miles, from Calcutta to the interior; the Carlisle and Kilkenny; the Manchester, Liverpool, and Great North of England; the Auzerre, a branch of the Paris and Lyons; the Bremen and Bremerhafen, 40 miles from Bremen to the harbour on the Weser; the British Guiana, for connecting Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice; the Direct West of England, a broad gauge line from Reading and Newbury to Taunton; the Birmingham, Thame, and Buckingham; the Birmingham, Warwick, and Daventry Junction; the Swedish General; and the Regent's Canal line, from Paddington to Limehouse. The opening of the Eastern Counties and Norwich and Brandon lines is put off until the 9th. The Committee have decided that the preamble of the London, Chatham, and North Kent line was not proved; and that the preambles of the three bills of the Croydon (Atmospheric) line were not proved. On Wednesday, the Chairman of Committee A, North Kent district, announced the formal decision of the Committee; namely, that the preambles of the London, Chatham, and North Kent Bill, the London and Croydon (Chatham and Chatham), the London and Croydon (Chatham to Gravesend), and the London and Croydon (Orpington Branch) Bills were not proved. The Committee determined to proceed with the Ashford and Hastings line, which is a competing line with the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings, and the Rye and Tenterden lines; and they were of opinion that at this advanced period of the session the better plan would be to let the other lines stand over until another session. The preambles of the following Bills were declared to be proved:—The London and Croydon Railway Enlargement; the South Eastern (Tunbridge to Tunbridge Wells); and the South Eastern (widening of the London and Greenwich Railway). The Midland Great Western Railway and Royal Canal Company, better known as the Dublin and Mullingar line, has passed standing orders in the Lords, and will receive the Royal Assent in a very few days. This undertaking is the largest railroad in connection with canal navigation in the three kingdoms.

THE GRINDS DALE MURDERS.—The investigation into the circumstances connected with this horrible case of double murder, by the poisoning of a father and wife, by John Graham, of Kirkcaldy, near Carlisle, yeoman, was brought to a close last week, after a long inquiry, and no less than nine adjournments. After having returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against Graham for administering poison to his wife," the inquiry as to the death of Mr. John Graham, of Grindsdale, the father of the prisoner, was resumed. After hearing other evidence, the jury found "That the deceased died from the effects of poison, but by whom administered there was not evidence to show." He was then committed for trial at the ensuing Carlisle assizes on the former verdict.

POSTSCRIPT.

FUNERAL OF SIR WILLIAM WEBB FOLLETT.

The mortal remains of this distinguished lawyer and advocate were, on Friday morning, consigned to their last resting-place, in the vaults under the eastern portion of the Temple Church. The whole of the Judges (with the exception of Lord Denman, who was unable to attend), the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Vice-Chancellor of England, Earl Carnarvon, Vice-Chancellors Wigram and Knight Bruce, Lord Campbell, Mr. Greene, M.P., Chairman of the House, W. Brougham, Esq., W. Wingfield, Esq., the Attorney-General, Lord Langdale, Mr. Baron Parke, and upwards of 200 of the principal members of the common law and equity courts, being present to pay the last token of respect to the lamented deceased, and assisted in the funeral ceremony.

The funeral cortege, which consisted of a hearse, containing the body, and three mourning-coaches, each drawn by four horses, in which were relatives of the deceased, left Cumberland-terrace at eleven o'clock, and arrived at the Temple exactly at half-past twelve, when the procession was formed on the terrace in front of the gardens, and proceeded in the following order.—The Master, the beaules and attendants of the Inner and Middle Temple, the Benchers of the Inner Temple, the Benchers of the Middle Temple, two by two, wearing black silk scarfs and bands. The lid of feathers and porters; the choir, consisting of ten boys and twelve male voices; the reader; Archdeacon Robinson; the Master of the Temple; the coffin, on the right of which Mr. Burge, Q.C., as Treasurer of the Temple, Chief Justice Tindal, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and on the left, Mr. Crowder, Q.C., Principal of the Temple, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir R. Peel, and the Vice-Chancellor of England, acted as pall bearers. The chief mourner, R. Follett, Esq., and the brothers and immediate relations of the deceased, followed by upwards of one hundred gentlemen, forming nearly the whole of the Queen's Counsel in the several Courts of Law, as also the Judges, two by two. They proceeded round the terrace into King's Bench-walk, through Tanfield-court, to the western entrance of the church, and up the centre.

The body being deposited on a bier, the persons forming the procession filed off to the places allotted to them. The body and gallery of the church being filled by the various members of the profession, the Funeral Service was chanted by the whole choir; at the conclusion of which, the body was deposited in the catacombs, between those of Mr. Joy and Mrs. Warre, and immediately beneath the remains of the late Lord Thurlow. The scene was altogether one of the most impressive and solemn appearance, as there could not have been less than 5000 persons present on the occasion.

WINDSOR, Friday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—It has been considered very probable, for some time past, in consequence of the extensive alterations and renovations which were proceeding throughout the Castle, that the Court would not pay a visit to Windsor before September next; indeed, not until after the return of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert from the Continent. This question has just been set at rest by the arrival of a messenger from Buckingham Palace, with instructions for the works originally contemplated (the commencement of which had been delayed until the Royal determination was finally known) to be proceeded with forthwith, and to be completed early in the month of September next, as the private apartments will not be required for the use of her Majesty until that period. An increased number of workmen, consisting of carvers, gilders, painters, &c., have consequently been engaged. The Court will leave England for the Continent immediately after the prorogation of Parliament.

ROYAL VISIT.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, went on Thursday afternoon to Ealing Park, to honour Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence with a visit.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—The House of Lords sat yesterday morning in a Committee of Privileges, Earl Shaftesbury, Chairman. Their Lordships decided that the Marquis of Sligo and Lord Fitzgerald had established their claims to vote in the election of Irish Representative Peers.

THE LATE FIRE AT QUEBEC.—A numerous meeting of merchants and bankers was held yesterday at the London Tavern, the Lord Mayor in the chair, at which it was agreed to promote a subscription for the sufferers by the late fire at Quebec. There were several subscriptions given to the amount of £200 and £100.

MR. FERRAND AND THE PROTESTANTS OF DUBLIN.—On Monday evening there was an "open air soirée," at the Rotunda, Dublin, to commemorate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. As far as numbers are concerned, it was a failure. The *Freeman's Journal*, in describing it, says—"It would be exaggeration to say that eight hundred persons, of all sexes, were present—ladies and little boys formed by far the most numerous portion of the assembly. There were three or four Orange banners and some Orange sashes exhibited on the occasion, and a band composed of some half-dozen of performers was in attendance." The meeting was, however, remarkable for a tirade from Mr. Ferrand, M.P., in his own peculiar style. In the course of his speech, that gentleman said: "Since he had lost the honour of addressing them the foulest attempt was made by the Parliament to crush the Protestant feeling in this country. But such could not be done, because the Protestants spoke the truth. He had a right, as a free-born Englishman, to stand up for that privilege, and he had stood up in the House of Commons against the worst blow that was ever aimed at the Constitution. In a letter which he addressed to Sir James Graham he had vindicated the same principles, and that letter was widely circulated; he had also sent a copy to Sir James himself (cheers), but that Minister thought to crush them by a lying and infamous report. (Loud yelling and Kentish fire.) But the next election would prove an answer to that lying and infamous report." (Cheers.)—A Voice: We will put them all out at the next election.—Mr. Ferrand continued to say that the Ministers were traitors to their religion, their country, their sovereign, and their God. (Several rounds of the Kentish fire followed the conclusion of this sentence.)—A Voice: Peel is an impostor. (Cheers, and loud cries of "Yes, he is.")—Another Voice: Peel is a common traitor. (Cheers.)—Mr. Ferrand: He is the worst traitor that ever lived. (Kentish fire and cheers.) Mr. Ferrand continued to say that Peel was the Marotto of Conservatism, and he had betrayed the party whom he was solemnly pledged to support, and the religion he was sworn to maintain; and he (Mr. Ferrand) would prove that Sir Robert Peel was a traitor to his country and his Sovereign. (Cheers.)—A Voice: Peel is an infidel. (Tremendous yelling and Kentish fire.)—Another Voice: We will put out the traitor. (Cries of "Order, order.")—Mr. Ferrand then again argued that Sir R. Peel was a traitor; and, after some resolutions in support of Protestantism had been agreed to, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ferrand, and the meeting formed into a procession, and marched round the gardens, the band playing appropriate airs.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies after passing the Tours and Nantes, and Paris and Strasburgh Railroad Bills, voted those for the branch roads from Aix to Avignon, and from Dieppe and Fecamp to the Havre line, by large majorities. All the articles of the bill for authorising the Bank of France to establish a branch bank at Algiers, were also passed. The accounts of the Bank of France, made up to the 25th ult. show the following results:—The bank had then in hand, in cash, 260,535,069fr.; in discounts and loans, 124,061,025fr.; in branch bank accounts, 74,230,974fr.; in credits and various items, 85,168fr.; rentes, public securities, and reserved fund, 64,240,974fr.; making a total of 523,161,297fr. On the other hand, the amount of bank notes in circulation was 259,141,652fr.; in accounts current, 176,793,005fr.; in capital and reserve, 81,900,000fr.; in different items, 5,326,640fr. The discounts, advances, and loans made during the quarter, amounted to 293,030,877fr.; the movement of accounts current (private), 3,007,035,785fr.; ditto (public), 228,259,071fr.; general movement of the caisses, 3,573,327,966fr.—In the Chamber of Peers on Wednesday, the Prince de Moskwa presented the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the bill demanding credits to the amount of 14,787,000fr., for various items connected with the war service in Algeria. It recommended that the bill should be adopted in its present form.—The Duke and Duchess de Nemours were to make their public entry into Bayonne on the 16th of August. They were expected to lay the first stone of the bridge over the Adour.—The *Presse* announces the death of M. Constant Wairy, chief valet of the Emperor Napoleon, better known under the title of "Constant," at Breteuil (Eure), on Saturday last, in the 67th year of his age.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Saturday afternoon last Margate was visited by a whirlwind. It came from the west, as though a misty cloud played upon the water round the inside of the harbour; at last, dashing across in a direct line, it carried a large timber from a vessel laden with it several yards, and the boat of the same vessel was held some seconds from the ground by the fearful violence of the gale, and was lodged on the sand, keel upwards. The whirlwind dislodged letters from the General Steam Navigation Company's office, and smashed several windows at the York Hotel, and most extraordinarily removed a skylight from a house in King-street, 300 or 400 yards in the very direction whence the wind came.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 25th of April, contain accounts from Graham's Town, stating that a collision had taken place between the Dutch emigrants and the Griqua tribe on the north-eastern frontier, in which the latter had the advantage. The Griquas speak confidently of success, and only ask English troops for the protection of their wives and property. A good deal of bloodshed is expected, and should the Dutch within the boundary join their countrymen, the aborigines will speedily be defeated.

Intelligence has been received of the complete destruction by fire, of the Liverpool packet-ship *Adams*, 400 tons burden, in Maranham harbour, on the morning of the 9th of May last. All the crew and passengers saved themselves by taking to the boats, but were unable to save any part of their clothes, &c. The ship burnt for several hours, and was totally consumed. There cannot be a doubt that the fire originated from spontaneous ignition among the cotton. Her loss, with cargo, is reported to be 10,000.

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces the death of Cardinal Capaccini, one of the most eminent diplomatists of the Papal See.

A letter from Berlin, of the 25th June, says:—"The King of Prussia has returned in perfect health from his journey to Copenhagen. His Majesty has expressed himself much pleased with the cordial reception shown him by the King of Denmark, and with the delicate attentions of which he was the object on the part of all the Royal Family at Copenhagen."

The installation of the Rev. Dr. N. M. Adler as Chief Rabbi of the united congregations of Jews of the British empire, is to take place in the Great Synagogue, on Wednesday next, the 9th of July.

A very extraordinary self-murder has much excited the city of Prague, in Bohemia, which was committed on the 9th ult., by an old man, upwards of 80, a superannuated priest, shooting himself with a pistol. He was blind.

A parcel of coffee, imported from Madras, the produce of the Mysore district, has within these few days been admitted at the low duty of 4d. per pound.

It is the intention of Government to form a penal settlement on the northern coast of Australia. The exact spot has not been fixed upon. Halifax Bay is spoken of as likely to form an advantageous position for the purpose. The first ships, with convicts on board for the new settlement, are expected shortly to arrive at Sydney.

The German journals give the following instance of summary justice in Hungary. In the early part of last month, a poor man and woman stole some articles of food from a house in the village of Kevago Cers. A little time after the thieves were discovered, and the principal inhabitants of the place met, and, without form or process, condemned them to death. They were taken out of the village to the side of a pit, dug for the purpose, and there knocked on the head like dogs. The two bodies were thrown into the pit, which was filled up with stones.

The latest accounts from Syria are very unsatisfactory. An armistice, which had been agreed to at Beyrut on the 2nd of June, by the chiefs of the contending parties assembled for that purpose, was broken by the Druses on the 12th, and several of the Christian churches and convents had been pillaged, and the priests murdered. Civil war was again raging in all parts of the country, and food was so scarce that thousands of people were literally starving in the neighbourhood of Beyrut.

Later arrivals fully substantiate the first appalling accounts of the fire at Quebec. It originated in the bursting of a boiler. From 1500 to 2000 buildings were burned, and 18 schooners. The loss of moveables and buildings will not be less than £400,000—insured perhaps £60,000. The whole loss near £700,000. The bodies of 12 persons have been recovered. They perished in the fire. £7500 was immediately subscribed for the relief of the sufferers, and bakers and others sent to distribute provisions to the destitute.

The Southern States of Germany have concluded a treaty for the adoption of a uniform monetary system.

According to the *Dusseldorff Gazette*, letters from the frontiers of Poland state that the latest intelligence from St. Petersburg contains alarming accounts of the health of the Empress. It is greatly feared that her Imperial Majesty will not be able to go to Berlin. The same letters add that the Emperor is suffering again from the liver complaint. It is right to remark that the *Dusseldorff Gazette* was the paper which some time ago spread a report of the dangerous illness of the Emperor of Russia.

Jacques Vignal, condemned to death for robbery and attempted assassination, was guillotined at Aix on Tuesday week. Some difficulty occurring in taking off his irons, he showed the man how to do it, and expressed his pleasure at being freed from these incumbrances. The fatal hour having arrived, he bade adieu to his fellow-prisoners; and, although they seemed much affected, he on his part evinced scarcely the slightest emotion. Having received absolution, he laid his head on the fatal plank. In two seconds he had ceased to live.

An Algiers journal (the *Courrier de l'Afrique*) of the 21st ult. has the following from Oran:—"The negotiations with Morocco, which appeared to have been interrupted, on account of the treaty of commerce being connected with the main treaty, which had for its object the regulation of the limits of the territories, and the relations of the two contracting powers, have, we are assured, just been resumed on the old bases, and the dread of hostilities appears to be entirely at an end."

On Monday last 600 baskets of French cherries of excellent flavour arrived at the St. Katherine's Wharf from Havre, and were sold in the metropolitan markets on the following day.

On Tuesday afternoon the Perth Company's schooner *Sovereign*, Mann, master, was struck by lightning off Cromer, and an apprentice named Littlejohn was killed by the electric fluid, and the master was considerably injured. The vessel's topmast was carried away, but was not otherwise seriously injured.

HARLOW, ESSEX.—(From a Correspondent.)—Tuesday last was a merry day at Harlow. Previous to the Eastern Counties Railway reaching to this town, the Turnpike Trust put up three extra gates, one in Harlow, one at Potter Street, and one near Bishops Stortford. This was a great annoyance to the whole neighbourhood, and it considerably injured the trade of the various places in the locality. But the Trust having agreed to remove the obnoxious barriers, Tuesday was the day appointed for the pleasant alteration, which was speedily accomplished, without the assistance of "Rebecca and her Daughters," amidst the general rejoicing of the inhabitants. Two sheep being roasted whole—one at each of the principal inns—attracted numbers of spectators. A band of music assisted in enlivening the assembled company. A match of cricket was played by the gentlemen of the Harlow Club, after which about thirty-five gentlemen sat down to a substantial dinner at the Green Man Inn, where a whole sheep, embellished with a wreath of roses round its neck, became an object of considerable attraction. One of the gates which was removed was opposite this very inn; and the payment of the tolls there had been a severe tax upon the inhabitants in going from one part of the town to another.

MDLLE. TAGLIONI.

A peculiar interest is attached to this *dansuse* above her sisters in art, not only on account of the transcendent perfection to which she, individually, has attained, but because it is to her that must be ascribed the glory of having created the style of dancing which, now, is the only one that can please our more refined and elevated perceptions of her art; and because it is in imitating her alone that a *ballerina* may hope to give to dancing that poetry and intellectuality which is now considered to be its most essential attribute.

Marie Taglioni is a descendant, on the mother's side, of the celebrated Swedish tragedian, Karsten; her father, a Neapolitan, was, in his time, a dancer and choregraphist of much merit. She did not derogate from her parentage. At the age of fourteen she made her *début* at Vienna, in an allegorical ballet of her father's composition, entitled "Reception d'une Jeune Nymphé à la Cour de Terpsichoré." This was in the year 1822. Neither the title nor the matter of this ballet were calculated for much success, but the "Young Nymph" attracted universal admiration. Bewildered by the applause she met with, she forgot her steps, but she remedied this *contretemps* by a *pas* composed on the spur of the moment, which took the audience by storm. At fifteen years of age, Mdlle. Taglioni went to Stuttgart: here she was in the highest favour; she was received at Court, and won so much on the good graces of the Queen Pauline of Wurtemberg, that on the departure of the young Sylphide she was dissolved in tears. At the Bavarian Court the same honours awaited her; she was treated as an equal; and it is said that, on her first arrival, the King presented his wife to the already celebrated *dansuse* with this abrupt formula—"Mademoiselle, I present you my wife."

It was on the 23rd of July, 1829, that Marie Taglioni first dropped, as if from the clouds, amongst the old-fashioned dancing-masters, revelling in *pirouettes* and *jetés battus*, which had not altered in style since the days of the Grand Monarque, and the allegorical ballets, in which the deities of Olympus figured in company with kings, hermits, and *vivandières*. These antiquated personages were now forced to hide their diminished heads; one of the flying aerial steps of the Sylphide dispersed her would-be rivals in every direction. From this time, her visits to the capitals of Europe were so many triumphs. Every one remembers the extraordinary sensation she produced in London; every where it was the same. At length, the enormous salary offered by the Emperor of Russia tempted Mdlle. Taglioni, in 1840, to St. Petersburg. There she remained for three years, surrounded by universal homage, loaded with brilliant presents by the Czar and his Royal Consort; whilst, at the Russian capital, Mdlle. Taglioni was the object of numerous diplomatic negotiations. Count Nesselrode was besieged by applications for her presence from the Ministers of other countries; while the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin wrote a letter of entreaty to her sister, the Empress of all the Russias, in order to obtain the favour of her presence for three weeks at Kropelin, and her performance for three nights at Dobberon! On one of her visits to Vienna, La Taglioni, who was performing at the "Porta Carinzia," was called twenty-four times before the curtain; and, on leaving the theatre, her carriage was drawn home by a bery of the beaux of this city. In spite of all these honours, however, the thoughts of the unrivalled *ballerina* were often directed to her *villeggiatura* at Como. She has wavered for some time betwixt the love of applause, which is to an actor as the breath of one's nostrils, and the longing for quiet retirement. Her choice has been finally made; she has paid her parting visits to all the Italian theatres, and has just left Venice, where her performance has been the object of the most enthusiastic admiration, to give the English public, some of her earliest and warmest admirers, her last adieux.



Tagliioni



GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE AT CHARLTON HOUSE.

On Wednesday, this long-announced *fête champêtre*, in aid of the funds of the Royal Kent Dispensary, was given in the park and grounds of Charlton House; the benevolent proprietor, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, having generously granted their use for that purpose. The *Fête* was to have taken place on Tuesday; but the unpropitious weather induced the Committee to postpone it until the following day, when, unfortunately, it rained without intermission from half-past one until nearly five o'clock. Nevertheless, there was a great concourse of company from the neighbourhood, and from the metropolis; and, at different periods during the afternoon, there were between 4000 and 5000 persons present.

The Programme of the day included *Promenades Musicales*; Mr. Lumley, of her Majesty's Theatre, had kindly given permission to the *Danseuses Viennoises* to perform their most favourite *pas* at stated hours; Mr. Batty's artistes and troop of horses, with their French auxiliaries, varied the pedal amusements; the nobility and gentry of the County contributed a grand Floricultural Exhibition; there was classic equestrianism from old Rome; an encampment of Canadian Indians, with their feats and dances; and an almost countless variety of other pastimes, the programme of which was a yard in length.

Refreshments were provided in great abundance in tents and in the conservatory; and their enjoyment seemed to make up for the damper thrown upon the *al fresco* amusements; and, as the sale of tickets last week was very great, and the attendance considerable, we hope the *Fête* may prove profitable to the funds of the excellent Charity on account of which it was produced.

The park and grounds of Charlton House are exquisitely picturesque; and our artist has sketched two of the scenes, *à la Watteau*, during the *Fête*; introducing a portion of the fine old mansion. A Correspondent has obligingly communicated the following interesting details of this noble domain:—

"Charlton (in Domesday Book, *Cerlton*) lies in the manor of Blackheath, about two miles east of Greenwich. Lysons, in his 'Envi-rons of London,' Vol. IV., p. 326, says:—'The manor of Charlton, in 1604, was, by King James, granted, in fee, to John, Earl of Mar, who, in 1606, sold it, for £2000, to Sir James Erskine. Sir James, the next year, sold it, for £4500, to Sir Adam Newton. His son, Sir Henry (who had taken the name of *Puckering*) alienated it, in

1659, to Sir William Ducie, afterwards K.B., and Lord Viscount Downe, who died at his manor-house here, in 1679. His representatives sold it, in 1680, to Sir William Langhorne, Bart. Sir William Langhorne then entailed it on his nephew, Sir John Conyers, of Horden Hall, County Durham, Bart., who was the son of his sister, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Christopher Conyers, of Horden, Bart. Charlton remained in this branch of the Conyers family until 1731, when, on the death of Sir Baldwin Conyers, Bart., it reverted, according to entail, to Wm. Langhorne Games, Esq. (another nephew of Sir Wm. Langhorne), and his heirs male, with remainder to his widowed kinswoman, Mrs. Margaret Maryon, and then to her son John, and to his heirs for ever. Mr. Maryon left it, by his will, to his niece, Margaretta Maria; married, firstly, to John Badger Weller, Esq., of Romford, and, secondly, to John Jones, Esq.; with remainder to her daughter, Jane, who married Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., of Eastbourne, County Sussex, a Lieutenant-General (who died in 1798), and to her heirs general. It is in right of this lady, his grandmother, that the present Baronet enjoys Charlton House; he is unmarried, and his brother, John Maryon Wilson, of Fitzjohns, Essex, Esq., is his heir presumptive.

"The mansion of Charlton is considered a fine specimen of the style of building in vogue in the reign of James the First. In the room adjoining the Saloon is a chimney-piece, of black marble, so exquisitely polished, that Lord Downe, when possessor of the manor, is said once to have seen, reflected in it, a robbery committed on Blackheath!—and that, having dispatched his servants, they were able to apprehend the thieves."

The mansion is placed upon a hill of gradual ascent, and commands a noble prospect of the Thames; it is of red brick, with stone finishings, and an open balustrade round its summit; above which rise stacks of chimneys, and two small towers that surmount the projecting wings of the principal front and agreeably diversify the general outline. The centre and the entrance porch are elaborately embellished.

SUDDEN TURN OF FORTUNE.—One of those sudden accessions of fortune that occasionally happen has lately occurred to a poor woman, named Caroline Boothby, living in Earl-street, Seven Dials, who has been discovered to be the rightful owner of valuable freehold property near Bethnal-green, which she will shortly be put in possession of, the estimated value being £30,000. She was previously gaining a precarious living by needle-work, and at times was unable to procure the common necessities of life.



THE FETE CHAMPETRE AT CHARLTON HOUSE.—SKETCHED BY G. HARRISON.



FETE CHAMPETRE AT CHARLTON HOUSE.—THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS ENCAMPED IN THE PARK.—SKETCHED BY G. HARRISON.

LITERATURE.

THE FALLS, LAKES, AND MOUNTAINS OF NORTH WALES. By LOUISA STUART COSTELLO. Longman and Co.

Every lover of the sublime and the picturesque, be he tourist or stay-at-home traveller, will thank Miss Costello for this delightful pocket quarto, wherein the accomplished authoress has succeeded, *à merveille*, in presenting "a graphic and correct portraiture of this beautifully and historically important portion of Great Britain;" in giving "to every site its legends and poetical associations;" in reviving the recollections attached to it; and in doing for the region of the Harp and the Bard what has been done (by the same gifted hand) for its brotherland of Brittany. The work starts with a postulate, which each of its pages affirms:—"It would seem as if that part of the country called 'The Principality' had been created by Nature, in a holiday humour, expressly for the recreation and delight of English tourists, whose limited time did not allow them to seek for beauties abroad; for, collected into a small space, more that is graceful, beautiful, and romantic may be found in North Wales than in any other spot in Europe."

The volume, we need scarcely tell the reader, is not in the every-day guide-book style: it is, from first to last, a pleasant narrative, interspersed with just enough antiquarianism to prevent the reader being misled; a poetic appreciation of the celebrated localities in his route; and very charming descriptions of its most sublime scenes and objects. Thus, we have the utilitarian worth of the itinerary combined with the romantic intellectuality of the authoress' best productions. The pages are crowded with attractions and associations of the higher class of thought—in the stronghold of former ages, and the crumbling ruin of to-day—the decaying handiworks of human art contrasted with the sempiternal sublimity of all-glorious Nature.

Meanwhile, in the work before us, authoress and artist have worked in a kindred spirit. It is illustrated with sixteen admirable lithographic sketches, and some fifty exquisite vignettes on wood: the whole executed by Thomas and Edward Gilks, from original drawings by D. H. M'Hevan. The vignettes, especially, have an artistic spirit which is rarely attained in wood-engraving; though, in this instance, it has been materially aided by the most careful printing.

BLACK'S PICTURESQUE TOURIST OF SCOTLAND. Fourth Edition. A. and C. Black.

BLACK'S PICTURESQUE GUIDE TO THE ENGLISH LAKES. Second Edition. A. and C. Black.

The bibliopoles of Scotland have long been famed for the excellence of their "guide books." In the Preface to the first of the volumes before us, the publishers state their conviction that much eloquence is often needlessly expended in ambitious eulogiums on the beauty or grandeur of natural scenery, of which no adequate idea can be conveyed to the mind by any written description, however graphic and minute. They have, accordingly, avoided such attempts, and have substituted plain and intelligible accounts of the finest scenery, incorporated with a large amount of traditional, historical, and literary illustration.

This is, certainly, an improvement upon the usual guide-book attempts at fine writing; and its superior practical value must have been extensively tested in the above instance, seeing that the Scottish Tourist has passed through three editions; and the Lake Book is in its second. Both works are beautifully but economically printed; and their pages are closely packed with information and illustrative anecdote, the plan being in distinct tours. The illustrations are likewise of a very superior class: they consist not merely of views of scenery on copper and wood, but include maps, charts, and outline views, some of them most ingeniously constructed for aiding the tourist's immediate cognizance of the respective localities.

DR. NASH'S EDITION OF HUDIBRAS, by SAMUEL BUTLER. Illustrated. 2 vols. Washbourne.

The edition, in three quarto volumes, of "Hudibras," edited by Dr. Nash, in 1793, having become a book of high price and uncommon occurrence, has led to the production of this economical reprint. Its appearance is extremely gratifying; for we think with the Editor (W. N.) that, even "in this enlightened age, a little self-examination may be wholesome. A man will take a glance of recognition of himself if there be a glass in the room, and it may happen that some indication of the nascent symptoms of treason, of the crow's-feet of fanaticism, of the drawn-down mouth of hypocrisy, or of the supercilious hairs of self-conceit, may startle the, till then, unconscious possessors of such germs of vice, and afford to his honest qualities an opportunity of stifling them ere they start forth in their native hideousness, and so, perchance, help to avert the repetition of the evil times the poet satirizes, which, in whatever point they are viewed, stand a blot in the annals of Britain."

True it is that the characters in "Hudibras" have passed away; but so great was Butler's knowledge of human nature, that many of his distiches have become proverbial. Dr. Nash, by his scholarly notes, has, unquestionably, extended this celebrity; though he modestly professes only to remedy the inconvenience arising from fluctuations of language and disuse of customs, and to "point out some of the passages in the Greek and Roman authors to which the poet alludes, in order to render 'Hudibras' more intelligible to persons of the commentator's level, men of middling capacity, and limited information."

To these Notes, the printer of the present edition has made some trifling additions. The illustrations, besides the portrait of the poet, his tenement, autograph, and tomb, are some sixty portraits of the characters most distinguished in the inimitable satire. By-the-way, how singular it is that all known with certainty of Butler—perhaps the most witty writer in our language—is, that he was poor, and was buried at the expense of a friend, who had rescued him from absolute starvation! Yet, his wit is in men's mouths, almost familiar as "household words."

SOUVENIR OF THE BRISTOL CHESS CLUB, containing One Hundred Original Games of Chess. R. Hastings.

The appearance of this acceptable little work is strikingly indicative of the onward march our delightful recreation has made in popular esteem during the last few years. We have here a collection of games emanating from a provincial Chess Society, the majority of which are highly meritorious, and all sufficiently interesting and instructive to well repay the student for the labour he may bestow upon their examination. Our limits, unfortunately, deny us the gratification of quoting even a single game on the present occasion of alluding to the selection; but, we have marked two or three of the best for publication in our usual Chess column hereafter.

THE BOOK OF FAMILY CRESTS. 2 vols. Washbourne.

This useful work is in its fifth edition, a popularity warranted by the comprehensiveness of its plan. It comprises nearly every family bearing, properly blazoned and explained, and illustrated by more than 4000 engravings. It likewise contains the surnames of the bearers, mottoes, a glossary of terms, &c. The mottoes, by the way, are translated; and, the Editor assures us, form such a collection as has never before appeared in print.

FELIX ON THE BAT. Bailey Brothers.

This work is termed by the Author, "A Scientific Inquiry into the Use of the Cricket Bat;" or, in other words, it is Cricket in Sport made Science in Earnest. The arrangement is very lucid and systematic; and it is aided by some clever illustrations of the several positions in the game, and several humorous tail-pieces of "What you ought not to do." Appended is a chapter on the Catapult of the Romans to the purposes of Cricket, which was first made at the suggestion of the Author: then follow the Laws of the Marylebone Club, &c. Altogether this treatise may safely be recommended as a very superior work of its class, combining sound theory with excellent practice. It is printed and got up in handsome style.

The *State Gazette* of Lucerne having said that the Government of Zurich had ordered Dr. Steiger to quit that Canton, the *New Zurich Gazette* contradicts the statement, and adds that Dr. Steiger is at Wiberthor, where he will remain until he shall have decided as to his future place of residence. It appears that in some of the Liberal Cantons, subscription lists have been opened for Dr. Steiger.

A notice is to be seen at the Mairie of the second arrondissement of Paris, of the intended marriage of Mr. Stephen Lyne Stephens with Mdlle. Yolande Louise Duvernay. Mdlle. Duvernay is a native of Paris, where she made her first appearance as a *dansuse* at the Académie Royale de Musique in 1831. She broke her engagement with the manager of the Italian Opera-house, in London, in 1836, and retired from the stage, when, according to the *Constitutionnel*, "she devoted her heart and life to the rich foreigner who is now about to marry her." The marriage ceremony is to take place in London, but it is published in Paris.

EXHIBITION OF CARTOONS, SKETCHES, AND FRESCOES, IN WESTMINSTER-HALL.

This Exhibition, which was opened to the public on Monday, is the result of the following notice, issued after the Exhibition of Frescoes last year:—

"ROYAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS."

"Her Majesty's Commissioners have resolved, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, that six arched compartments in the House of Lords shall be decorated with Fresco-paintings: that the subjects of such Fresco-paintings shall be illustrative of the functions of the House of Lords, and of the relation in which it stands to the Sovereign: that the subjects of three of the said Fresco-paintings shall be personifications or abstract representations of Religion, Justice, and the Spirit of Chivalry: and that the three remaining subjects corresponding with such representations, and expressing the relation of the Sovereign to the Church, to the Law, and, as the fountain of honour, to the State, shall be, 'The Baptism of Ethelbert,' 'Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V., Acknowledging the Authority of Chief Justice Gascoigne,' and 'Edward, the Black Prince, Receiving the Order of the Garter from Edward III.'"

"They have commissioned six artists, viz., Richard Redgrave, A.R.A., William Cave Thomas, Charles West Cope, A.R.A., John Calcott Horsley, William Dyce, and Daniel Maclise, R.A., selected by the Commissioners from among the present exhibitors in Westminster Hall, to prepare Cartoons, Coloured Sketches, and specimens of Fresco-painting for the subjects above mentioned. But the Commissioners, not binding themselves to employ such artists on the Fresco-paintings in the House of Lords, and being desirous of giving a further opportunity to artists, other than the above artists, to exhibit specimens of their ability in Cartoon-drawing and Fresco-painting, hereby give notice:—

1. "That the six subjects above mentioned are offered for general competition.

2. "That three premiums of £200 each will be given to the artists who shall furnish specimens which shall respectively be deemed worthy of one of the said premiums by judges to be appointed to decide on the relative merit of the works.

3. "Each artist is required to prepare a Cartoon, being a design for one of the aforesaid subjects. The size of the Cartoon is to be 9 feet 3 inches wide by 16 feet high to the point of the arch (outlines in lithography, showing the form of the arch in the compartments referred to, may be obtained at the architect's office in New Palace Yard). Each artist is further required to prepare a coloured sketch, not less than 18 inches in its shortest dimension, of the entire design represented in his Cartoon, and a specimen of Fresco-painting, not less than three feet in its shortest dimension, representing a part of the design in the full proportion."

A few words, as to the general character of the Exhibition, before proceeding to a more detailed notice of the particular works.

We find, as might be expected, a number of indifferent productions, with a proportion of highly meritorious ones, larger than might have been anticipated, from the want of encouragement and demand for large and severe designs that has hitherto prevailed in England. A school of historical painting is not to be formed in a year, and we mention this, because the visitors to the present Exhibition seemed, from the tone of their remarks on the days we were in the Hall, either to have lost sight of this fact, or to be ignorant of it. The country has every reason to be pleased at the result of the encouragement given by the Government to our painters and sculptors. The works of the six artists referred to in the notice quoted above, are commissions from the Government, and we have to record the names of Edward Armitage, John Tenniel, jun., and J. Noel Paton, as selected for the three premiums of £200 each.

First on the list of works to be noticed, are the Cartoon, Sketch, and Fresco (Nos. 41, 42, 43) of Maclise. He has chosen the subject of Chivalry, and the following description of the design is quoted from the Catalogue:—

"The Spirit, or 'personification' of Chivalry, is surrounded by men of various pursuits—religious, military, and civil, who represent, as by an upper court or house, the final acquisition of her honours and rewards. Beneath, as not having obtained, though within reach of, the crown, a young Knight vows himself to chivalric services, attended by his Page, and invited by his lady's favour. Beside, or around him, in various grades, other figures are introduced: to connect the 'abstract representation' of Chivalry, with its general recognition of intellectual influences. Among them the Painter, Sculptor, and Man of Science; the Bard, inspiring youth by his recitals; the Troubadour and his Mistress; the Palmer from the Holy Land; and the Poet-historian, from whom future ages must derive their knowledge of the spirit and the deeds of Chivalry."

The composition illustrates the characteristic merits and faults of its author. Nothing can be finer in drawing, or more finished in execution than the individual portions of the Cartoon, nothing more ineffective, confused, and scattered than the general effect. Viewed with reference to the intended position and purpose of the work, in a panel 30 feet from the ground at one end of a hall 100 feet in length, it is a failure. At that height, and from that distance, the Fresco would be unintelligible, not so much from the numbers of the figures as from the want of a leading and distinct purpose in their arrangement, and concentration in the *chiaro scuro*. The intensity of the reflected lights gives to the figures the brilliancy and hardness of metal, and this defect is even more apparent in the Sketch and Fresco than in the Cartoon. We are the more vexed at this, as the extraordinary execution and firm positive making out will probably blind the public, if it do not the judges, to the serious—we had almost written fatal—defects of the work.

Next perhaps in importance, and the attention it receives from the public, is the Cartoon Sketch and Fresco of William Dyce (Nos. 63, 64, 65); subject, "The Baptism of Ethelbert." Mr. Dyce has treated his subject in a manner much more suitable to the purpose in view than Mr. Maclise. The Cartoon is simple and solemn in spirit, extremely skillful in composition, and masterly in drawing, and might form a fitting ornament of our House of Lords. Resembling the works of Overbeck and his school, it seems to us broader and more massive in its forms and draperies. Nothing can exceed the distinctness with which the story is told in the earnest humility of the King's attitude; the affectionate, believing expression of the Queen's face; and the scowling hatred of the Druids in active dispute with the priests in the back ground. Added to this, the colour of the Sketch (which is in water colour on grey paper) is harmonious and pure, and the combination of architectural form with the figures is well understood. Altogether we should give this work the first place in the Exhibition.

Cope's Cartoon Sketch and Fresco (Nos. 57, 58, 59), have many of the merits of Dyce's, and the Fresco is even finer in colour, and altogether more masterly. The Sketch is also rich and dexterous in colour, though we doubt if it be so much the sketch for a Fresco as for an Oil Picture.

Of the "Prince Henry" of Redgrave we cannot speak favourably. It is weak in composition, shapeless, and feeble in drawing. The colour of the Fresco is better; but the work is altogether inferior to one on the same subject by Bridges (Nos. 82, 83, 84).

The "Justice" of William Cave Thomas is one among the many instances in this Exhibition, of forgetfulness of the conditions under which these works, if executed, would be viewed and judged. It is crowded and unintelligible in design, and not redeemed by any remarkable skill or expressiveness in parts.

This reproach cannot be extended to the "Religion" of John Calcott Horsley (Nos. 36, 37, 38), though it would be more appropriately entitled "Worship." There is much simplicity and breadth in details and general treatment in this Cartoon, while the Fresco is one of the most dexterous in the room.

We have now completed our examination of the commissioned works, and pass to the productions of the successful competitors for premiums.

First in merit comes the "Religion" of Edward Armitage (Nos. 46, 47, 48). The Cartoon is thus described in the Catalogue:—

"46 The Spirit of Religion (Cartoon). Edward Armitage.—Religion, unfolding her mantle, reveals herself to mankind. The Clouds of Error recede before the Star of Truth. Faith kneels in humble adoration, holding the Palm Branch, the emblem of martyrdom. Hope, with one hand on the Gospel, and the other pointing to the Cross, bids the Captive, the Dying, and the Broken-hearted look up to Religion; and Charity, uninfluenced by human prejudices, extends her protection to the Helpless and Outcast."

We should be inclined to select this, with Mr. Dyce's, as the Cartoons which best fulfil their purpose of all the exhibited works. There is no unnecessary minuteness of execution. It combines perfect simplicity of composition with originality and concentration in the distribution of light and shadow, while the drawing is firm, masterly, and large. We have seen few more beautiful designs than the "Charity" of Mr. Armitage; while the head of the girl in the lower part of the Cartoon, who guides her aged father to the consolations of religion, and the head and arms of the fettered slave, are masterpieces of drawing and expression. Go to the end of the Hall and you will still understand the purport of the Cartoon, and catch the effect both of the whole and the separate parts. There is hardly another work of note in the Exhibition of which so much can be said. Mr. Armitage's Fresco is marred by a coppery tone in the flesh, though the handling is bold and successful.

Second of the rewarded artists comes John Tenniel, Junior, a name new to the public, but no more to remain unknown in art. His subject is "Justice" (Nos. 85, 86, 87). Though deficient in simplicity, the composition is pregnant with intention. It is circular. The figure of Justice occupies the highest point; her right hand grasps the sword of punishment, and is interposed between an innocent agent of crime and his seducers. On the right are ranged those whom Justice overtakes and punishes, on the left those whom she protects and purifies. These two classes are united at the bottom by the executioner leaning on his axe, and by those who have sinned from ignorance. This Cartoon is in outline, firm, and most correct, though with a tendency to repetition in the heads. The Fresco is one of the most successful in the Hall, and the sketch in water colour good, though not very vigorous in colour. As to the merits of this work and Mr. Armitage's there can be no difference of opinion; and we should class both above those of three, at least, of the commissioned artists—Messrs. Horsley, Thomas, and Redgrave, leaving Mr. Maclise out of the question, on the ground at once of his merits and defects. We cannot say so much for Mr. Noel Paton's "Religion" (Nos. 11, 12, 13). The description of it in the Catalogue is worth extracting, as a sample of erroneous conception of the subject:—

"The human soul is typified, under the influence of the Spirit of Religion, 'fighting the good fight of Faith,' and 'pressing towards the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.' The Christian soul is assailed by the three great principles that endanger spiritual life—the pride of unalloyed and lawless domination, the lust of pleasure, and the mysterious tendency towards ill; (scripturally) the world, the flesh, and the devil. Fame, on his right, strives to allure him from his enterprise, by the phantasmal pageantry of earthly glory—the victory in the battle field—the triumph in the city—and the apotheosis in the sacred place; but he has overcome the Spirit of the World, and tramples him under foot. Pleasure—the insidious parasite—still clings to him; but he spurns her from his side. The fetters of sensuality are broken; his aim is a higher destiny; he course is upward and onward, and he is alike regardless of her lures, and of scenes of revelry and voluptuousness which her attendant

Bacchanal presents to him; his utmost energies are concentrated to repel the assault of the Evil One, who interposes between him and the realization of his hope, while 'The Lamb, slain from the beginning—the Alpha and Omega,' extends his helping hands; the angelic swords are bared—the fiend is baffled—and the soul is rescued."

This is not "Religion," but a description of the struggle between good and evil in man's nature, which Religion determines; and, as might be expected, the Cartoon seems rather intended for "Warfare" than the subject whose name it bears. The drawing is dexterous, and the finish and labour great; but in every other respect this Cartoon, instead of receiving a premium, should have been classed among the worst in the exhibition; and it is lucky for Messrs. Armitage and Tenniel, that the surpassing merit of their works renders the choice of them for rewards independent, in public opinion, of any trust in the competence of the judges who awarded the premiums. In choosing Mr. Paton's work for reward, they have done injustice to Messrs. Bridges, Waller, Hurlstone, obviously, and perhaps to others of the exhibitors.

Mr. Waller's "Justice" is simply and grandly conceived, and his Fresco one of the best in the Hall. The same may be said of Mr. Hurlstone's. There are faults of drawing in the works of both, but they have had a proper conception of the work to be done, and have not fallen far short in doing it. The same praise may be bestowed on Mr. Bridges, whose Cartoon of "Prince Henry," though somewhat weak, is very much superior to Mr. Redgrave's.

Mr. Ford Brown has a Cartoon of "Justice," which, though grotesque and deficient in simplicity, shows that the artist possesses vigour of conception and hand.

Mr. Severn's Cartoon of "The Baptism of Ethelbert" is weak to feebleness, but his Fresco is a beautiful bit of mellow colouring.

Frank Howard's two Cartoons of "Ethelbert and Chivalry" should not have been admitted, so paltry are they in conception, and so slovenly in execution; and Mr. Corbould's "Champion of England" (what business has it here?) is equally mindless in conception, and theatrically skillful in drawing and costume.

Mr. Aglio's Fresco is as good as his Cartoon is bad, which is saying a great deal, and we would extend the criticism to Mr. Butler Morris. Of the rest, the less said the better.

In the sculpture the first place is claimed by Mr. Bell's admirable Portrait Statue of Shakespeare, which, freed from the conventionalism with which Rou-billiac invested the great dramatist, stands out pure and life-like. Mr. McDowell's "Girl Reading" is very pretty and graceful, though not of a high order of plastic art.

On the whole, despite obvious defects of conception and great forgetfulness of the purpose and conditions which in these Cartoons should have been kept in view; despite the weakness inseparable from the previous state of the arts in England, there is matter for cheerfulness and congratulation in this Exhibition. We only hope that the Government, instead of hastily employing artists in the Houses of Parliament, will go on educating them for the work by premiums judiciously bestowed, and adequately remunerative, and that every year we shall have an Exhibition in Westminster Hall, freed from the influences which limit the usefulness of that in the National Gallery, and forming, in time, a National, instead of a Royal, Academy.

Next week we shall be enabled to give engravings of some among the most interesting of the Cartoons and Frescoes.

THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The novelty of the past week, at this Theatre, has been the performance of Mercadante's "Guiramento." This opera is one of that class which now nearly engrosses the Italian Operatic stage in other countries. Marked by no striking or characteristic features, possessed of little or no originality of thought, and displaying a want of unity in the design—yet, on the whole, the impression it produces is agreeable. The attention is kept up by the recurrence of pleasing, if not original, melodies—and harmonious, if not scientific, combination of voices—while full scope is given to the singer to display his taste and fancy in altering or embellishing the score.

Operas such as this have afforded, till lately, the only alternative against the constant repetitions of those *chef-d'œuvres* of bygone composers, which, splendid as they are, have yet been heard and reheard to satiety.

A better state of things is, however, we trust, approaching. The appearance of a composer of so much originality of genius as Verdi, heralds, it may be hoped, that of a new and more ambitious school, whose masters will not be satisfied with tickling the ear and pleasing the fancy, but will seek for the more permanent and legitimate sources of effect.

Victor Hugo has again furnished the materials for the plot of this opera, in his tragedy of "Angelo Tyrande Syracuse." But the *librettist*, in endeavouring to suit it for lyrical purpose, has made it inexplicable and involved: the scene and circumstance are constantly changing, while the idea and purpose of the dramatist have been completely lost sight of. That such remarks on a point till lately considered as unimportant, are not misplaced or hypercritical, is most strongly proved in this very opera; for the only situation of real interest and dramatic effect, is also, in a musical point of view, the gem of the opera. The composer has expended on it all his resources, while it elicits all the powers of the two great artists who take the principal parts. We allude to the beautiful duet, "L'adorava qual s'adora."

As regards the execution of Mercadante's music, Grisi's usual volume and power of voice failed her, as we thought, in her first *aria*, "Del Superbo Vincitore," though she gave it with much graceful expression. This she amply redeemed, however, in the scene where she pours forth her reproaches on Bianca and her faithless lover, and where her bursts of voice corresponded admirably to the feeling of the moment.

We have already mentioned her performance of the last duet, and her death-song. Warmed by the beauty of the music, she sang with a depth of feeling and truthfulness of expression, in which she was more than emulated by Moriani, who seemed to have concentrated his power on this point. In the workings of revenge and indignation, and the succeeding heartrending remorse, all his natural energy and fire burst forth. In the preceding parts of the opera, with the exception of the air he introduced, we thought that he lacked his usual spirit and animation. Brambilla sang, on this occasion, with more than her wonted taste and science. The *aria* which follows the pretty chorus of female voices—"Era Stella del mattino," was charmingly given by this gifted singer. Nothing could exceed the delicacy and tasteful feeling of her *fioritura*, and the striking skill with which she avoided the doubtful notes of her voice, resting only on those which were pleasant to the ear. This was enthusiastically encored, as well as the duet, "Dolce Conforto," so well known to amateur performers, in which her voice blended most harmoniously with that of Grisi. These two *artistes*, seemingly animated by the same feeling, held the audience entranced by their sweet current of melodious sound that issued from their lips. It was one of the most effective moments of the opera: Bianca and Elvira, the two heroines, forgetting their rivalry, were pouring forth their griefs in unison, and all was breathless attention in the house, when an unwonted apparition disturbed the equanimity of the most decorous and absorbed. An unfortunate cat, certainly one of the least lovely, if the most ambitious of its kind, forced its way into public gaze, and arrived at the front of the stage; apparently discovered, however, she suddenly turned tail, and after performing several rapid evolutions round the stage, finally disappeared, to the intense amusement of the audience; while the two fair *cantatrice*, suddenly rescued from the very depths of woe, were making the most vigorous efforts to restrain the suppressed laughter that burst forth in despite of themselves. Fornasari, who had been very ill the day previous, nevertheless both looked and sang his part admirably, though want of his wonted breath and certainty of intonation was occasionally perceptible. We cannot dismiss the subject of this night's entertainment without adverting to the performance of Lindley, the "Patriarch of Violoncellos," as one of his witty colleagues has named him. One of the merits of this opera, and one we had omitted to remark, is the occasional beauty of the instrumentation, in which some of the most effective parts fell to this gifted performer, and, certainly, no one could do them greater justice; his performance was, as usual, marked by a delicacy and certainty of touch which age has been unable to impair.

On this occasion Her Majesty's Theatre was graced by the presence of the whole Royal Family, including the Queen and King of the Belgians; these august *dilettanti* remaining till the very last, and testifying, in every possible manner, their approbation of the performance.

The choreographic triumphs of the past week now claim our attention. In spite of evil prognostics, of doubts as to the still-continuing ascendancy of the fair Sylphide, Taglioni has appeared, and the most doubting and most prejudiced have been forced to admire and to applaud. The lapse of time, and the appearance and popularity of other *ballettine*, have not taken from Taglioni the pre-eminence that she has never ceased to maintain. She shows us, more clearly than any of her fair rivals, that there is something more in dancing than the philosophy of the *ballet* before her time had dreamt of; and that it is only another expression of that elevated and poetical feeling of the beautiful which characterises all the higher styles of art, and is its true aim and essence. Her light aerial motions and her exquisite grace seem not to belong to earth; she is rather the "embodiment of a vision"—a realisation of what the poet has dreamt, the painter sketched, and of the floating ideas that music is intended to convey. "The Sylphide," although the subject is taken from a poem of Charles Noddy, and although it was put in a *ballet* form by Nourrit, is yet the creation of Taglioni; it is identified with her. It was one of the first and best of that series of poetical *ballets* which has displaced the allegorical absurdities that had till then formed the highest efforts of the *ballet* masters.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Several difficulties in obtaining the necessary license from the Lord Chamberlain being overcome, "Les Huguenots" was produced at this theatre on Monday evening, by the Brussels Company, and with complete success; M. Laborde performing *Sir Raoul de Nangis*—the part first played by Nourrit, and afterwards by Duprez; and M. Zeiger the sturdy Protestant, *Marcel*. Madame Laborde was the Queen, and Madame Julien *Valentine*; and it is scarcely necessary to add, that the manner in which all the music was sung was unexceptionable.

It is the first time we have ever seen the opera satisfactorily produced in this country: recollecting, as we do, the perfection which characterised it at the Académie Royale. It was represented, as our readers may remember, by the German Company during their season two or three years back, when Staudigl played *Marcel*; but, in other respects, its production was not sufficiently effective to command much popularity. We shall be mistaken, however, if in its present state it does not prove attractive.

The song at the commencement of the second act, was deliciously given by Madame Laborde; and M. Zeiger was enthusiastically applauded in his "Piff! Paff!" song, one of the most effective *morceaux* in the entire opera. The same care

and unanimity of purpose were observable in the orchestra, which we have several times had occasion to notice: and, in spite of the extreme length of the opera, the audience applauded with the same warmth towards the end, as they had done at the commencement. This length might, however, have been considerably curtailed had less time been allowed for the *entr'actes*, which were protracted to an unpardonable duration, and may be altered with advantage. There is a report that, after the close of the Drury-Lane season, which was announced for Thursday, this company will be transferred to that theatre for a limited number of representations. If this be true, poor Covent-Garden will once more be consigned to the dust and cobwebs of deserted loneliness.

PRINCESS.

The matrimonial squabbles of Mr. and Mrs. Caudle, with which every body is now perfectly acquainted, through the disclosures of Mr. Douglas Jerrold, have furnished this theatre with a laughable interlude, which was performed for the first time on Saturday evening. A slight plot is tacked on to the "Curtain Lectures," relative to some Gravesend flirtations, which will not bear analysis; and a few very improbable situations and intrigues carry on the attention until Mrs. Caudle is discovered in bed, soundly lecturing her hapless husband, whom she has found out in the enjoyment of a holiday "unknown to herself," as Mrs. Gamp would say, having given false reasons for leaving home.

Mr. Oxberby was immensely funny as Mrs. Caudle, convulsing the house with laughter; and Mr. Compton, as the spouse, was equally droll; indeed, these two gentlemen had all the merit of the piece to themselves. There was loud applause at the conclusion, mingled with considerable disapprobation; this latter arose, we expect, from one or two situations which had more equivocal breadth than humour to recommend them.

Next Thursday we shall once more have an opportunity of hearing that delightful opera, "Anna Bolena," and of admiring the lyrical and dramatic powers of each of the admirable representatives of the characters of that eventful period. The *caste* is perfect, for it embraces Grisi, Brambilla, Rosetti, Moriani, and Lablache. After the opera, the whole strength of the company will combine to give effect to the magnificent "Pregiera," and other of the best passages from "Pietro L' Eremita," or "Mosé in Egitto." In the ballet department are included the four greatest ballerine of the day—Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, and Lucile Grahm; Taglioni having consented, for the sake of the *beneficiaire*, Signor Puzzi, to add one night's performance to her last adieu.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

July comes in far more "flat and unprofitable," in the matter of out-door festivities, than seems justified by the nature of the season. The opening week has given us no racing of account, but one sailing match, elsewhere dealt with, and one cricket match—so far, that is, as relates to the metropolitan districts. In this dearth of sport, it is well there is some gratifying news to announce connected with the greatest of our metropolitan games—we allude to Epsom Races. While the convenience of visitors, and the improvement of the general details, have, at almost every meeting in the kingdom, been greatly advanced during the last few years, at Newmarket and Epsom things remain in *statu quo*; yet, after the former is licensed to be dull and gentlemanlike; the latter, having stood still very nearly too long, at last sees the necessity for putting its best foot foremost. Probably human ingenuity could not contrive anything—as far as turf business goes—more out of joint than the one at Epsom. By exclusive charter, the former is licensed to be dull and gentlemanlike; the latter, having stood still very nearly too long, at last sees the necessity for putting its best foot foremost. Probably human ingenuity could not contrive anything—as far as turf business goes—more out of joint than the one at Epsom. By exclusive charter, the former is licensed to be dull and gentlemanlike; the latter, having stood still very nearly too long, at last sees the necessity for putting its best foot foremost.

Take, for instance, the crowning need of all: every man who goes to the Surrey Downs on the Derby Day, desires to see that race run for; that, we take it, is granted. He also has his affairs to settle—great or little: he must needs seek the betting mart. Now the ring is so placed as to be just the most difficult place on the whole course whence to reach the Grand Stand. We will suppose there are some few drawn thither merely by the spectacle; but they are fain to participate in the overture—to see the immortal steeds caparison. These must go to the utmost limit of the course from the Stand if they would see the saddling and preparatory canter; and they may get back before the race comes off—if they can—with the contingency of a spot to stand on, at 100 to 1 against it. Who is the worst placed of all having any accommodation provided for viewing the running at Epsom? The Judge of the races, undoubtedly. He never can set eyes on a racehorse till it is round Tattenham Corner, and in the straight ground—precisely the point of sight that renders him least service in noting the position of the field. And do us the favour to remember the provision made for the entertainment of the holiday guests. With the exception of a forty or fifty seconds' glance, they see no more of the race for the Derby than do those persons—if there be any such—who at the moment are cultivating their pleasure in Hong Kong. Were we justified in assuming that such arrangements were without parallel on the turf? It is proposed to reform this altogether, by a series of alterations, which, if carried out, will make the metropolitan meeting what it ought to be. By means of a large raised lawn in front of the Grand Stand, accommodation will be there found for the ring, and facilities for viewing the race, for many hundreds more than the building itself can provide for. That most interesting ceremony, the saddling, shall also be performed in front of this lawn—the course being cleared as for the race; and the annoyance from pressure on the horses, and adding to the excitement caused by the operation itself, guarded against. This, too, will draw the crowd from the starting-post—a most important circumstance, as the large fields now brought out for the great races render the task of getting them off well all but impossible. Many other changes (substantive improvements in the exchange) are also in contemplation; but we are not at liberty to go into the details till they are more matured. That the public will be better cared for in future, we have little doubt; and, as they supply the sinews of the meeting, they have a right to more consideration than they have heretofore met with. As at present constituted, Epsom Races are *de facto* an annual benefit got up for the maintenance of the ring and providing for the society of "legs."

On Monday, Lord's was the scene of a most aristocratic gathering, to witness the match between the Gentlemen of England and the Gentlemen of Kent. On that day, when the wickets were struck, England had lost six men for 93 runs; the score being—Kent, 116; England, 93. Tuesday was anything but a cricket day, so far as the forenoon went, and further. The play, however, proceeded; and ended with Kent 190 to England's 136. On Wednesday the game was resumed; but the ground from the previous rain was dreadfully bad for bowling; and, as it began to pour soon after two o'clock, the match was finally drawn by mutual consent; the score being for Kent 333, and England, without a wicket down, 45 runs upon their existing score. All bets are consequently off. . . . Winchester races occupied Wednesday and Thursday; but were without interest, save for those who witnessed them.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The ring at the Corner continues in a healthy state, thanks to the extraordinary luck that has attended the "fields" from the commencement of the season. At present there are no less than six races in the market, money is plentiful, and in the aggregate, although not overwhelming, speculation is decidedly brisk. It would occupy too much space to enter into the minutiae of the business transacted on "the day of the date" of this notice; suffice it, that out of the 131 horses handicapped for the Liverpool Cup, Winesour, Truebony, Milton, and The Ironmaster, are already selected as being remarkably well in, about each of the others. For the Goodwood Stakes, the Libel, Pythia, Warp, Egis, and Venus, are in especial favour with various parties; in fact, are the only horses upon whom money is laid out with anything like spirit. The St. Leger betting is steady at the old averages, nor, beyond a disposition in one or two quarters to back Malcolm, is there anything new or noticeable in the Derby closing quotations.

JULY STAKES.		
2 to 1 agst Smuggler Bill	10 to 1 agst Truobony	
9 to 1 agst Winesour		
GOODWOOD STAKES.		
The field agst twelve	20 to 1 agst Agis (t)	25 to 1 agst Boarding School
13 to 1 agst The Libel	20 to 1 agst John O'Gaunt (t)	25 to 1 agst Vates (t)
16 to 1 agst Pythia (t)	20 to 1 agst Lothario	30 to 1 agst Roderick (t)
16 to 1 agst Warp	20 to 1 agst Venus	30 to 1 agst Best Bower (t)
18 to 1 agst Egis (t)	22 to 1 agst Rowena	
20 to 1 agst Queen Mab (t)	23 to 1 agst Glossy (t)	
GOODWOOD CUP.		
5 to 2 agst Poigh-a-Ballagh	6 to 1 agst The Ironmaster (t)	15 to 1 agst Arundo
ST. LEGER.		
7 to 1 agst The Merry Monarch (t)	25 to 1 agst The Baron (t)	30 to 1 agst Kedger (t)
9 to 1 agst Mentor (t)	25 to 1 agst Connaught Ranger (t)	40 to 1 agst Comical Boy (t)
11 to 1 agst Weatherbit (t)	25 to 1 agst Fantasia	50 to 1 agst Fitz Allen (t)
11 to 1 agst Old England (t)	25 to 1 agst Cœur de Lion	50 to 1 agst Foremaster
DEBY.		
22 to 1 agst Sting (t)	33 to 1 agst Malcolm	50 to 1 agst Bro. to the Merry Monarch (t)
23 to 1 agst Brocudo	33 to 1 agst Moorham	

THURSDAY.—A busy day on the Goodwood Stakes, the only race upon which the metallics were used with any effect. The "great guns" were "the mares," viz.: Pythia, Queen Mab, Egis, Venus, Rowena, Wee Pet, Boarding School Miss, Europa, Extravaganza, and Glossy—a very formidable lot to stand against. The leading features were Glossy, Queen Mab, and Pythia, and upon them the outlay was considerable. Several horses were also backed, but without any material impression in the prices. The following were the final quotations:—

LIVERPOOL JULY CUP.		
10 to 1 agst Winesour	15 to 1 agst Milton (t)	30 to 1 agst Ironmaster (t)
25 to 1 agst Rowena (t)		
GOODWOOD STAKES.		
13 to 1 agst The Libel	10 to 1 agst Queen Mab (t)	25 to 1 agst Boarding School
17 to 1 agst Pythia (t)	22 to 1 agst Rowena	30 to 1 agst Roderick (t)
18 to 1 agst Warp	20 to 1 agst Glossy (t)	30 to 1 agst Vates
19 to 1 agst Egis (t)	18 to 1 agst Venus	30 to 1 agst Best Bower (t)
20 to 1 agst John O'Gaunt (t)	25 to 1 agst Wee Pet (t)	33 to 1 agst Europa
20 to 1 agst Lightning	20 to 1 agst Extravaganza (t)	
GOODWOOD CUP.		
5 to 2 agst Poigh-a-Ballagh	5 to 1 agst Ironmaster (t)	12 to 1 agst Arundo
ST. LEGER.		
5 to 1 agst Weatherbit	9 to 1 agst Mentor	20 to 1 agst Fantasia
7 to 1 agst Merry Monarch	12 to 1 agst Annandale	25 to 1 agst Kedger
The others as on Monday.		

THE FITZHARDINGE CUP MATCH, BY VESSELS OF THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

Lord Fitzhardinge is a good practical sportsman himself, and he would fain be the cause of a like proficiency in others. To this intent, he presented a very handsome Cup, to be sailed for by craft of the R.T.Y.C., exclusively handled by members of that Club. Now the term "good sportsman" is as applicable to a

good yachtsman, as a crack rider, or a crack shot; for yachting, to all intents and purposes, has become one of our National Sports. This match was run on Monday last, under more favourable circumstances than proverbially attach to water parties in general. The day was fine and breezy—just the fashion of wind suited to pleasure galley—and the whole affair went off with great *clat*. Seven yachts were originally entered for this match, but only four went—for various reasons—but not among the causes for want of crews, as there were volunteers enough to man a frigate. As the tide flowed till hard upon eleven A.M., the hour named for the start was noon; but, in consequence of the strong leading wind which the vessels would have—which would enable them to round the buoy at Coal-house Point long before the young flood began to make—they did not slip their moorings till forty minutes past twelve. The wagger fleet consisted of the following clippers, and passed the goal in this order:—

	Tons	Owners
The Belvidere	25	Lord Alfred Paget.
The Prima Donna	25	C. R. Tatham, Esq.
The Phantom	20	A. O. Wilkinson, Esq.
The Widgeon	24	T. E. Snooks, Esq.

As the hour for getting under way approached, the river between Greenwich and Blackwall was alive with pleasure craft of every description. There was the *Flirt*, the symmetrical fore-and-aft rigged Royal Squadron schooner, belonging to Sir Bellingham Graham; the *Pearl*, Lord Anglesey's jewel of a cutter; the *Imogen*, steered by her owner—the lord of the revels—Earl Fitzhardinge; the *Intrepid*—the Duke of Beaufort's cutter—a boat it must be admitted more of the useful than ornamental class; Lord Wharnclyffe's *Komulus* (and remiss as regards sightliness in the matter of her standing gear); besides a shoal of less dignified barks. When the signal-gun boomed, these swept down stream all free, hotly pressed by the wagger boats; the whole (to a poetical imagination) furnishing materials for comparing the scene to a flight of white-winged sea-birds.

The amateurs had their weather eyes wide open; for, in anticipation that it might come on to blow—as, of course, it always may—they had each a reef of his mainsail down, small canvas for'ard, and everything snug. Thus they went—all safe, despite a stark calm that fell upon them abreast of Woolwich, down tide—now with a breeze, now without—to Coalhouse-point, which the *Belvidere* was the first to reach, rounding the buoy at ten minutes after three—a manoeuvre in which she was followed, in a few minutes, by the *Prima Donna*—the *Phantom* close on her tail—the *Widgeon* last, and "no-where." All the yachts gave the buoy an extraordinarily wide berth: had it, indeed, been a Warner shell, they could not have kept at a more respectful distance. There was still a good hour's ebb to run down, consequently they had to beat over the tide, and very well they did it—at the wind. With a fresh breeze the iron clippers of the Thames are nearly independent of tides and currents—with a lull they must go to leeward, just as certainly as a haystack.

Our feet is now homeward bound, and each aristocratic mariner does all he knows, "for England, home, and beauty"—such "steering small," "beating in the slack," "hugging the land," "holding on by the eye-lids"—it was an excruciatingly anxious hour, that hour of ebb. During the earlier portion of it, soon after the buoy was rounded, the *quid nuncs* on board the steamer which accompanied the match were of opinion, some, that the *Prima Donna* drew best to windward; some, that the day suited the *Phantom*; but all the while Mr. Lord Alfred Paget was slipping away from them; and, by the time that Purbeck was won, he was trying his hand in sailing episodes—now with the *Viceroy*, and anon with some other young lady in *stays*; for it was a dead noser, and now enough of it. So much had it freshened, that all the craft had doused gaff-topails before reaching Erith: one of them had saved the crew that trouble by carrying hers away. In the reaches between Erith and Woolwich—though all the interest of the match was over, as, barring she carried her mast away, the *Belvidere* had won—the sight was one of the most animating that can be conceived. From forty to fifty pleasure vessels, of one class or other, were all beating up; some of them—the *Flirt*, for instance—at a speed not often witnessed by old Father Thames.

It was seven o'clock as the *Belvidere*, to the sound of cannon and martial music, passed the goal, beating the *Prima Donna* by three minutes. The Cup was presented with the usual honours by the Commodore to Lord Paget, who returned thanks very gallantly by proposing, at the close of his speech, the health of the ladies who honoured the match with their presence. Other toasts were drank, including the health of the Commodore, who, in matter of popularity on the Thames, is a fitting Viceroy of the Queen of Ocean. It was a very happy day; and let us hope the last match of the season, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., may have as propitious an anniversary.

WINCHESTER RACES.

WEDNESDAY.		
Handicap Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.		
Captain Delme's Redskin, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb	.. .. .	(Nat) 1
Mr. Shepherd's f by Glaucus, out of March First, 3 yrs, 7st 12lb	.. .. .	2
The Oriental Hampshire Stakes of 25 sovs each.		
Mr. R. Etwell's Egis, 3 yrs, 5st 7lb	.. .. .	(Kitchener) 1
Mr. Horbert's Ajax, aged, 7st 12lb	.. .. .	2
The Great Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft. New mile.		
Mr. Etwell's Witticism, allowed 3lbs	.. .. .	.. walked over
The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats.		
Mr. Payne's Queen Mab, 6 yrs	.. .. .	(Nat) 1
Sir J. B. Mills' Pagelist, 4 yrs	.. .. .	2
Betting.—4 to 1 on the mare, who won the first heat in a common canter, and walked for the second.		
THURSDAY.		
The Two-year-old Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 25 added.		
Mr. Wreford's West Countryman	.. .. .	(A. Day) 1
Sir J. B. Mills' The Slot	.. .. .	2
The City Members' Plate of £50: heats, two miles.		
Sir J. B. Mills' The Giantess, 3 yrs	.. .. .	(A. Day) 1
Mr. Herbert's Ajax, aged	.. .. .	2
The Winchester Stakes of 10 sovs. each; heats.		
Mr. Death's Misdad, 6 yrs	.. .. .	(Wakefield) 1
Mr. Greville's Sir Francis, 3 yrs	.. .. .	2
£50 given by the Steward, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.		
Captain Delme's Redskin, 4 yrs	.. .. .	(Nat) 1
Mr. Kingston's Sparsholt, 3 yrs	.. .. .	2

ERITH REGATTA.—The great meeting at Erith, at which the gentlemen of the various aquatic clubs and the "crack" London watermen will again have an opportunity of exhibiting their prowess, will take place on Thursday next. The regatta has been, as usual, got up on an exceedingly liberal scale, and the following brilliant entries give promise of first-rate sport:—A Presentation Cup, value seventy guineas, for four-oared boats; gentlemen amateurs. The Neptune and the Guy's. Three fine heats must result from such a first-rate muster. Four-oared race with London watermen; for a purse of £80 for the first heat, £20 for the second, £10 for the third, and £5 for the fourth. Another race, with watermen at Erith and below, for liberal prizes, and a grand sweepstakes match with gentlemen, complete the very attractive bill of fare.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—The show of wheat of home produce here to-day was very limited, owing to which holders were unable, and, in some instances, obtained a trifling improvement in the quotations, while a good clearance was effected. Free foreign wheat was in good request, and the rates had an upward tendency. Grinding barley moved off at previous rates. In other kinds very little was doing. For fine malt we had a fair retail demand, but no more money. Oats were steady, but other articles commanded very little attention.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2000; barley, ..; oats, 550 quarters; Irish: wheat, ..; barley, ..; oats, 17 1/2 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 600; barley, 1450; oats, 1450 quarters. Irish: 1050 sacks; malt, 60 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 44s to 51s; ditto, white, 47s to 54s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s to 54s; ditto, white, 52s to 56s; rye, 30s to 36s; grinding barley, 27s to 30s; distilling, 25s to 30s; malting ditto, 33s to 35s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 35s to 65s; brown ditto, 35s to 60s; Kingsland and Ware, 50s to 60s; Chevalier, 65s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed 50s to 60s; 21s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s to 21s; ditto, white, 21s to 22s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 35s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 36s; mangle, 30s to 36s; white, 33s to 35s; boilers, 36s to 38s, per quarter. Town-meal flour, 42s to 45s; Suffolk, 40s to 42s; white, 50s to 54s; red, 48s to 50s; Barley, 20s to 24s; oats, 17s to 18s; ditto, red, 38s to 43s; white, 21s to 25s; peas, 23s to 32s per cwt. Fine, American, 19s to ..; Baltic, 18s to .., per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Very little business has been done in this market since our last, at but little variation in prices. Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 55s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 45s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s, per quarter. Coriander, 12s to 15s, per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 5s to 12s; white ditto, 12s to 14s. Tares, 6s 6d to 7s 6d, per bushel. English Rape seed, 42s to 47s, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cake, 41s to 41 1/2s, ditto foreign, 47 1/2s to 47 1/4s, per 1000; Rape seed cake, 45 1/2s to 46s, per ton. Canary, 40s to 42s, per quarter. English Clover seed, red, 6s to 8s; extra, 8s to 10s; white, 6s to 8s; extra, 7s to 9s, per cwt. up to 68s. Foreign, red, 40s to 43s; extra, 45s to 50s; white, 40s to 43s; extra, 45s to 50s, per cwt. The prices of wheaten bread in the Metropolis are from 7d to 8d; of household loaf, 5d to 6d, per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 11d; barley, 29s 7d; oats, 23s 2d; rye, 32s 1d; beans, 39s 3d; peas, 38s 3d. 25 Weekly Average.—Wheat, 47s 3d; barley, 29s 11d; oats, 22s 6d; rye, 31s 5d; beans, 38s 6d; peas, 37s 8d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s; barley, 9s; oats, 6s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 4s 6d; peas, 5s 6d.

Tea.—In the private contract markets a steady business has been transacted in nearly every description of tea, the prices of which are mostly supported. Common congou is selling at 10d, and yellow leaf twankay at 1s 2d, per lb. The deliveries continue good.

Sugar.—The market for West India sugar has been in a sluggish state this week, at a further decline in value of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Mauritius and Bengual parcels are dull; but foreign are held at extreme rates. Refined goods have declined 2s per cwt. Brown sugar selling at 70s to 75s.—Ceylon has sold to a fair extent, though the rates have fallen from 6d to 1s per cwt. Good ordinary pale has produced 48s per cwt. In all other kinds of coffee, only a moderate business has been passing.

Provisions.—The supply of foreign butter on offer being small, the demand for it has ruled active at further advance in rates. Corks, landed, have sold at 80s to 81s; Limerick, 77s to 78s; and Waterford, 75s to 80s per cwt. The demand for bacon is active, at an improvement of 1s per cwt. Waterford, landed, has sold at 46s to 52s per cwt. Lard, and most other articles, are dull.

Hops (Friday).—From nearly the whole of the plantations, our accounts respecting the appearance of the bine are somewhat favourable; hence a general demand for hops is being at barely stationary prices. The duty is called £160,000.—Sussex pockets, 47 1/2s to 48 1/2s; Wexford, 47 1/2s to 48 1/2s; Mid Kent, 47 1/2s to 48 1/2s; East Kent, 48 1/2s to 49 1/2s; Close ditto, 41 1/2s to 42 1/2s; Mid Kent, 47 1/2s to 48 1/2s; East Kent, 48 1/2s to 49 1/2s; ditto, 41 1/2s to 42 1/2s.

Hay and Straw.—Coarse meadow hay, £3 15s to £4 15s; useful ditto, £4 16s to £5 8s; fine upland ditto, £5 10s to £5 17s; clover hay, £4 10s to £5 0s; oat straw, £1 15s to £2 0s; wheat straw, £2 0s to £2 2s, per load. New meadow hay is producing £3 10s to £4 10s per load.

Cattle.—Hastings' Hartley, 14s 3d; Holywell Main, 14s; Ord's Redbeugh, 13s; West Hartley, 15s; Bradly's Letton, 16s 6d; South Kelloe, 15s 4d; Adelaide, 15s 9d; West Hartley, 14s 6d per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—Although our market, to-day, was rather scantily supplied with beasts, the demand for the descriptions of stock was heavy, at barely Monday's prices. From Holland we received 60 oxen and cows, and from Scotland 200 Scots. The numbers of sheep were on the increase, yet the mutton trade was brisk, at extreme rates of currency. In lambs a good business was doing, but we can notice no alteration in value. The veal trade was rather inactive, yet the quotations were supported. Pigs moved off heavily, at previous figures. Milch cows sold at from 21s to 210 each.—Cattle and inferior beasts, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto 3s 10d to 4s 0d; prime large oxen, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime Scots, 3s, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 6d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; large boys, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; near small porkers, 3s 10d to 4s 2d; lambs, 5s 4d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 15s 0d to 30s 0d; and quarter old store pigs, 16s 0d to 20s 0d each. Beasts, 692; cows, 153; sheep and lambs, 10,470; calves, 470 pigs, 320.

Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).—We had only a moderate supply of meat on sale to-day, while the demand was steady at full prices. Per 5lbs, by the carcase:—Lard, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 10d; veal, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; lamb, 5s 4d to 6s 0d.

MONEY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The amount of business in the English Market, during the week has been unusually small, all speculation having apparently ceased. Consols have not fluctuated a turn during the week, and close at the same quotation of 98 1/2 to 99 for the opening. Reduced is 99 1/2; New Three and a Quarter per Cents, 102 1/2; Annuities, 11 1/2; India Bonds, 69; Exchequer Bills, 55 to 57.

The only occurrence of interest in the Foreign Market has been the comments on the correspondence between the late agents for Mexico, Messrs. Lizarde and Company, and the newly appointed agents, Messrs. Schneider and Company. The former deny the authority that appoints the latter, and in addition, declare that the funds they have in hand are most considerably exceeded in amount by debts owing to them on the part of the late Mexican Government. Strong resolutions in condemnation of the course pursued by Messrs. Lizarde and Co., were passed at a meeting called on Wednesday by the Committee of Spanish American Bondholders. At the same time authority was given to Messrs. Schneider and Company to deduct the expenses of any law proceedings that might be ultimately adopted, from the next dividend *pro rata*. An attempt to raise the value of the bonds was made on Wednesday, but met with little success, and the last price is nominally 36 1/2 to 37. With regard to the other foreign securities, the market has been tolerably steady during the week, with a very limited amount of business. The closing prices are; Brazilian, 90 1/2; Columbian, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2; Portuguese, 66 1/2 to 67 ex div.; Spanish Five per Cents, 27 1/2; Three per Cents, 38 1/2 ex div.; Venezuela, 44 1/2; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62 1/2; Four per Cent. Certificates, 99 1/2.

The settlement in the Railway Market, which occurred on Monday, was unusually heavy, and the prices of money varied in proportion to the estimation of the security offered. More animation has been perceptible in the market since, and there is little doubt that a fresh impetus to transactions will be given by the payment of the July dividends. Towards the close of the week a marked improvement took place, and Manchester and Leeds partially recovered the depression of last week. Eastern Counties continue to improve, and Blackwalls are 9 1/2 (ex New). The opening of the Norwich and Brandon line on the 9th inst. has improved the quotation of the new shares to 4 prem. All the foreign lines have improved, as the following list will show:—Aberdeen, 3 1/2; Armagh, Coleraine, and Portrush, 2 1/2; Birmingham and Gloucester, 13 1/2; Bristol and Exeter, 9 1/2; Ditto (New), 12 1/2; Caledonian, 11 1/2; Cambridge and Lincoln, 4 1/2; Chester and Holyhead, 15 1/2; Churnet Valley, 4 1/2; Coventry and Leicester, 1 1/2; Cornwall, 3 1/2; Direct Northern, 3 1/2; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 7 1/2; Dublin and Galway, 3 1/2; Dublin and Mullingar, 4 1/2; Eastern Counties, 22; Ditto New, 7 1/2; Ditto Perpetual Five per Cent No. 1, 1 1/2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 70 1/2; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 18 1/2; Edinburgh and Perth, 8; Ely and Bedford, 2 1/2; Great North of England, ..; Do. New, 34; Great Western, 204; Do. Fifth, 40; Guildford, Fareham, and Portsmouth, 3; Hull and Selby, 107; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 21 1/2; Lancaster and Carlisle, 46 1/2; London and Birmingham, ..; Do. New Thirds, 47 1/2; Do. Quarter Shares, 35 1/2; London and Blackwall, 9 1/2; London and Brighton, 76 1/2; London and Croydon, 21 1/2; Do. New, 1 1/2; London and South Western, 82 1/2; Do. Consolidated Eighth, 30; Ditto New, 15 1/2; London and York, 3 1/2; Londonderry and Coleraine, 4; Londonderry and Enniskillen, 3 1/2; Lynn and Ely, 5 1/2; Manchester and Leeds, 17s; Do. Half Shares, 78 1/2; Ditto Quarters, 25 1/2; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3 1/2; Midland, 187 1/2; Ditto New, 29; Midland, Birmingham, and Derby, 166 1/2; Newcastle and Darlington Junction, ..; Ditto New Branding, 36; Newcastle and Berwick, 19; Newry and Enniskillen, 4; Newark and Sheffield, 2; North British, 25 1/2; Ditto New, 6 1/2; Northern and Eastern, 7 1/2; North Kent, 2 1/2; North Wales, 2 1/2; Norwich and Brandon-New, 4 1/2; Oxford and Worcester, 6; Rugby, Worcester, and Tring, 1 1/2; Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Birmingham, 3 1/2; South Devon, 24 1/2; South Eastern and Dover, 49; South Wales, 5 1/2; Trent Valley and Holyhead Junction, 2; Welch Midland, 34; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 6; York and North Midland, ..; Ditto Selby, 78 1/2; Ditto Extension, 21; Boulogne and Amiens, 11 1/2; Great North of France (Lafitte's), 5 1/2; Do. do. (Rosamel's), 2 1/2; Louvain and Jemeppe, 5 1/2; Lyons and Arignon, 2 1/2; Namur and Liege,



"PILGRIMS TO THE HOLY WELL."—BY F. W. TOPHAM.—FROM THE NEW WATER COLOUR EXHIBITION.

PILGRIMS TO THE HOLY WELL.

This is one of the most masterly pictures in the Exhibition of the New Society of Painters in Water Colours. The reader need scarcely be told that the scene is from the Green Isle, so exquisitely characteristic are the portraiture of Irish life. The devotion of the two figures kneeling at the Well—one drinking of the "holy water," and the other in fervent prayer—is admirably contrasted with the vacancy of the seated girl; the intervening and the distant figures, too, are equally expressive in their way. This picture, which is of somewhat large size, has been sold for sixty-five guineas.

NEW MUSIC.

HE WANDERS ON THE GOLDEN SANDS. Words and music by S. N. ELRLINGTON, Jun. Willis and Co., Lower Grosvenor-street.

This is a ballad founded on the life of Lord Nelson, and illustrating three epochs of his glorious career: as a child, sailing his boat on his native stream; as the youth, serving his country as a midshipman; and as the naval chief, falling at the moment of victory. The music is simple, but effective, and capable of great dramatic effect, for producing which the words, which we subjoin, are also well adapted:—

He wanders on the golden sands,
His little boat to guide,
Which he hath made, with gentle hands,
To launch upon the tide.
The breeze expands its snowy sail,—
And none more proud than he
Hath ever led, in strife or gale,
A bark upon the sea.

Next—on the deck where heroes tread,
His country's sword he wears;
Her flag is streaming o'er his head,
Her glorious badge he bears.
None bolder ever dared the storm,
None braver met the foe,
No firmer heart and finer form
Could o'er the Ocean go.

Now while upon his breast appears,
The star his country gave,
He meets amid her blood and tears,
His death wound on the wave.
Swift from the foe's unerring gun,
The fatal bullet flies,
A shout proclaims the battle won
And with a prayer he dies.

BEILSTEIN, ON THE MOSELLE.

We spoke of "the elegant handling and graceful colour" of this picture, by Mr. Harding, a few weeks since. It is, certainly, one of the most exquisitely finished drawings in the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. The scene has many of the characteristics of the system of the Rhine (to which the Moselle belongs), so nobly sung by Byron:

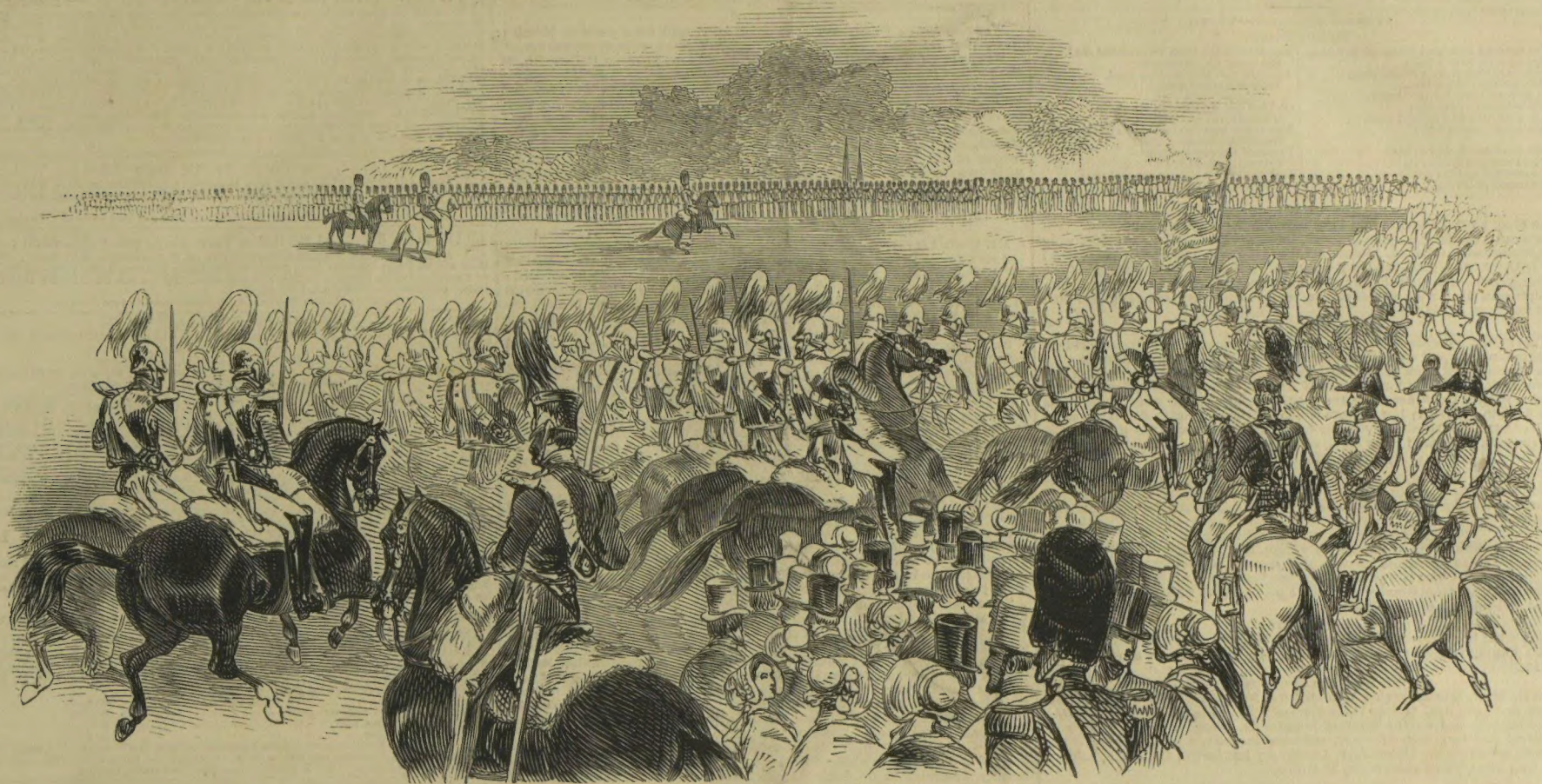
The negligently grand, the fruitful bloom
Of coming ripeness, the white city's sheen,
The rolling stream, the precipice's gloom,
The forest's growth, and Gothic walls between,
The wild rocks heaped, as they had turrets been
In mockery of man's art; and there withal
A race of happy faces as the scene,
Whose fertile bounties here extend to all

Still springing o'er thy banks, though Empires near them fall.

This charming picture—a small one—has been purchased for thirty guineas. By the way, the Gallery will close on Saturday, the 12th instant.



"BEILSTEIN, ON THE MOSELLE."—BY J. D. HARDING.—FROM THE NEW WATER COLOUR EXHIBITION.



GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK, ON MONDAY LAST.

GRAND REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.

On Monday forenoon, the long promised Review of the household troops took place in Hyde-park, in the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesey, Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount Combermere, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and a brilliant and numerous staff.

The troops reviewed were the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, 1st and 3rd battalions of the Grenadier Guards, and the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, the ground being kept by the 4th Light Dragoons.

About eight o'clock, the 4th Light Dragoons, under the command of Colonel Daley, entered the park by the Kensington-gate, from Hounslow Barracks, and proceeded immediately to the Review ground, with the exception of two squadrons, who were appointed to take part in the sham fight about to take place, and who took up a position amongst the trees on the north bank of the Serpentine, near the Royal Humane Society's Receiving-house.

At ten o'clock, the 1st and 3rd battalions of Grenadier Guards, from Portman and St. John's Wood Barracks, entered the Park by Cumberland-gate, and about the same time the 1st and 2nd battalions of Scotch Fusilier Guards, from the St. George's and Wellington Barracks, also entered the Park from Hyde-park Corner, and were shortly followed by the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, under Colonel Reid, from Knightsbridge Barracks, and the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, under Col. Hon. G. Cavendish, from Regent's-park Barracks. About the same time, a large party of the Grenadier Guards, from the Tower, in white fatigue dresses, entered the square for the purpose of assisting the squadrons of Light Dragoons in the sham fight, and took up a position on the south side of the square, near the Serpentine.

Precisely at eight minutes to eleven o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the King of the Belgians, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater and Colonel Wylde, and accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, entered the square on horseback, followed by a most brilliant staff, and took up their position at head-quarters, the flag denoting which was placed directly opposite Grosvenor-gate.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore his uniform as Colonel of the Scotch Fusilier Guards, and the Duke of Wellington, that of Colonel of the Grenadier Guards; while, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who, accompanied by Prince George, did not arrive until the Review had begun, wore his uniform as Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, Prince George of Cambridge being habited in an hussar uniform. Amongst the other officers present were Lord Viscount Combermere, Sir Willoughby Gordon, Lord F. Somerset, Sir Charles Dalbiac, Sir F. Trench, Sir James Kempe, Sir John M'Donald, Colonel Wood, M.P., &c.

The Royal and illustrious party were received by the troops with presented arms, the bands playing, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes;" they immediately proceeded to pass along the front and rear of the line, returning to head-quarters.

The Review then commenced, the cavalry under the command of General

Lygon, marching by, in squadrons, the bands playing, followed by the infantry under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond (Equerry to her Majesty) of the Grenadier Guards, their bands also playing; and after again passing at quick time, and going through several evolutions in perfect military order, the sham fight commenced by the Grenadiers advancing from the Bayswater side of the Park, covered by the Life Guards, and throwing out skirmishers to attack the outposts of the enemy, which were stationed amongst the plantations on the bank of the Serpentine. The contest between the belligerent forces was kept up with great spirit and military precision for nearly half an hour; the usual attacks, retreats, advances, deploying, firing in solid squares, line firing, volleys, &c., taking place and giving the almost countless spectators a kind of panoramic picture of the doings on the field of battle.

At the conclusion of the sham-fight, the troops again formed into line, the bands playing "God save the Queen." His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Duke of Wellington, Duke of Cambridge, &c., then advanced, the troops presenting arms, and congratulated the officers on the excellent appearance of the troops, and the correct and soldier-like manner in which they had performed the duties assigned them, and precisely at half-past 12 o'clock the brilliant Royal and illustrious cortege quitted the Reviewground.

M. BAROILHET.

There is no art that can boast more enthusiastic votaries than music, and in no other does their vocation appear more decided and irresistible. Musical genius, in spite of obstacle, always forces its way into light. Of this, examples are offered by almost all those who have attained pre-eminence in the art—the bent of their minds developing itself with the earliest dawning of intellect; and it is further exemplified by the subject of this slight sketch.

Paul Baroilhet was born at Bayonne on the 22nd of September, 1810. His family were flourishing merchants, highly respected in their native place; and the young Baroilhet was brought up to the calling of his fathers. It proved, however, uncongenial to his mind, and every moment that he could steal from the uninteresting duties of the counting-house was devoted to the study of music. He had been powerfully struck from his earliest childhood with the effects of harmony, and he spent much time, while still at an age when study of so grave a kind is usually unwillingly enforced, in seeking acquaintance with its laws, and endeavouring to form fresh combinations. Every evening, after a day of busy employment, found him at the Opera House, whence he brought back in his memory all the most striking *moreaux* that had been performed, giving them a fresh charm by his manner of execution. Without a master, and with no aid whatsoever, he had thus attained great proficiency in his favourite pursuit; but he was not destined for ever thus to struggle alone. Some fortunate circumstance brought to Bayonne a friend of Rossini, an experienced musical critic. The voice of the young baritone, whom he accidentally heard, made such an impression on him that he formed the determination of taking him to Paris, there to forward his musical education. A struggle ensued, for the parents of our artist were at first utterly averse to such a proposal; but, at length, the decided inclination of their son, and the brilliant auguries of his new friend, induced them to consent. He set off, and in a few days he was brought to Rossini himself, to give a specimen of his powers. The immortal *maestro* himself accompanied Baroilhet, who sang, with all the fire and expres-

sion that the excitement of such a trial imparted, an air from the "Ingarmo Felice," one of Rossini's operas. The composer was much impressed by the talent of the young singer. "I can warrant," said he to his friend, "to this young man a brilliant career. Write to his friends that his fortune is made; we will take charge of it." Through the advice and assistance of Rossini—for whom he has ever since entertained the liveliest attachment and gratitude—Baroilhet soon became a pupil of the Conservatoire; he was then eighteen years of age, and he studied for two years under Bauderelli. His voice by this time had become formed, and his style and taste acquired that delicacy and purity which now distinguish his singing. But he was determined to perfect himself in Italy, and there to make his *début*. Rejecting, therefore, the most tempting offers from the Italians, he departed, and speedily obtained an engagement at the Teatro Cacciano at Milan, where, at that time, Pasta, Rubini, and Galli were creating a *furor* of enthusiasm such as only Italy could witness. The appearance of Baroilhet, in spite however of the brilliant stars which might have been expected to engross public homage, was hailed in the most flattering manner. Brilliant offers were made to him by all the Italian *impresarii*, and he was soon again *en route*. Genoa, Verona, Brescia, Bergamo, Trieste, Turin, Palermo, Rome, and, finally, Naples, were scenes of real triumph to the young artist. At Naples he remained sometime, and enjoyed the most enthusiastic favour. Here he formed a strong friendship with the unfortunate Nourrit, who had, a short time before, quitted his native country in despair at the fickleness of a public who had bestowed his justly earned laurels on a new competitor for their favour—Duprez. The approaching performance of Cornelle's sublime tragedy, "Polyenete," set to music by Donizetti under the title of "I Martiri," was to have given these two great artists the opportunity of appearing together, but the Neapolitan Government put a stop to the rehearsals on



M. BAROILHET.

religious grounds. Nourrit had studied this part with the greatest care; he had brought all the resources of his voice and genius to bear upon it, and this proved the last drop in the cup of disappointment and mortification. One morning he put an end to his days, and Baroilhet thus lost his dearest friend. Grief at this catastrophe brought on a dangerous illness, and the report of his death, circulated at Milan, at length reached his family at Bayonne. His father was then on a sick bed, and this rumour accelerated his end. Baroilhet, thus visited at the same time by two of the severest losses that can fall to the lot of man, for a while withdrew to his native town and gave himself up to grief.

On the 2nd of December, 1840, Baroilhet returned to France and made his *début* at the Académie de Musique, in the part of *King Alphonse*, in "The Favourite." That beautiful air, "Pour tant d'Amour," sung by Baroilhet with that depth of expression and delicacy of feeling which distinguish him, was applauded in the most rapturous manner—his acting, his voice, and method, were all subjects of the highest admiration. "Guillaume Tell," "Don Juan," "La Reine de Cheypre," "Don Sebastian," "Charles VI.," were successively performed, and in all Baroilhet maintained his high reputation; his habit of singing in Italian, which gave a peculiarity to his accent, wore off, and he became a standing favourite of the Parisian public. Since then he has only left Paris to spend a short time at his native town—at Brussels and at Rouen, to each of which places he has been accompanied by universal admiration and applause. He has now, after a long illness, made his *début* in London, and our readers have had occasion to judge for themselves of the justice of the brilliant reputation which heralded his arrival.



THE REVIEW.—A SKIRMISHING PARTY.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

EVENING MELODIES.—NO. XI.

The Last Serenade.

I've watched that lamp gleam off and on,
But all such folly's past;
I've heard the many a foolish song,
But this shall be the last.
And now my spirit burns to brave
The wilderness of the sea;
I'll put my trust in wind and wave,
But never more in thee!
A fair Venetian blushed to hear
These words at dead of night.
She rose—but, ah! the gondolier
Was rapid in his flight.

CONSUMPTION OF TEA IN ENGLAND.

In 1740, 1,493,625 lbs. of tea were retained for home consumption. Two years afterwards the quantity fell to 473,868 lbs.; and, in 1767, only 215,019 lbs. were retained. Next year the amount increased to 3,150,317 lbs.; in 1769, it was 9,114,845 lbs.; in 1795, 21,342,845 lbs.; and, in 1836, 49,142,336 lbs.—the largest amount in any one year retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom. In 1843, the quantity was 40,293,393 lbs.; and last year, 41,363,770 lbs.

THE PASSION FLOWER.

This flower, *Passiflora carulea*, a native of the Brazils, was introduced into England in 1699, and was called *Flos Passionis*, till altered by Linnaeus. Its name was derived from the fancied resemblance of the different parts of the flower and plant to the instruments of Christ's suffering. The five stamens were compared to his five wounds; the three styles to the nails by which he was fixed to the cross; the column which elevates the germen, to the cross itself; the rays of the nectary to the crown of thorns; and the petals to the ten apostles, Judas and Peter being rejected.

DEGREE OF HAPPINESS.

If you wish to be happy for a day, get well shaved; if for a week, get invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a good nag; if for half a year, buy a handsome house; if you would be always gay and cheerful, practice temperance.

THE MARCH OF CIVILISATION.

The Ottoman Porte continues to appropriate to itself the customs of Europe. It has just made known, by a circular addressed to the various foreign legations, that it was about to prescribe the use of stamped paper for all commercial transactions which might take place in future between Europeans and subjects of the Sublime Porte.

ASTRONOMY.

Pray what is a remarkable "latitude"?—Walking into a strange gentleman's house, ringing for claret, and desiring the butler to bring it from bin 53.

HOOD'S LAST NOTE.

To Dr. Moir, Musselburgh.—13th March.—Dear Moir,—God bless you and yours, and good bye. I drop these few last lines, as in a bottle, from a ship water-logged, and on the brink of foundering, being in the last stage of dropsical debility; but, although suffering in body, serene in mind. So, without reversing my Union Jack, I await my last lurch; till which, believe me, dear Moir, yours most truly, T. HOOD.

ETERNITY.

An American clergyman, in one of his sermons, exclaimed to his hearers:—"Eternity! why, you don't know the meaning of that word, nor I either, hardly. It is for ever and ever, and five or six everlasting atops of that. You might place a row of figures from here to sunset, and cipher them all up, and it wouldn't begin to tell how many ages long eternity is. Why, my friends, after millions and trillions of years had rolled away in eternity, it would be a hundred thousand years to breakfast time."

SONG OF THE LATE THOMAS HOOD.

[The author of the following very beautiful Song was the late Thomas Hood, who published it with a *nom de guerre*, when he was not known to literature.]

O, Lady! leave thy silken thread
And flowery tapestry;
There's living roses on the bush,
And blossoms on the tree;
Stoop where thou wilt, thy careless hand
Some random bud will meet;
Thou canst not tread, but thou wilt find
The daisy at thy feet.

There's crimson buds, and white and blue—
The very rainbow showers
Have turned to blossoms where they fell,
And sown the earth with flowers.

There's fairy tulips in the East,
The garden of the sun;
The very streams reflect the hues,
And blossom as they run;
While Morn opens like a crimson rose,
Still wet with pearls and dew;
Then, Lady! leave the silken thread,
Thou twinnest into flowers!

A CHILD'S DEFINITION.

"Mother, why does Pa call you honey?" Because, my dear, he loves me." "No, Ma, that isn't it." "It isn't. What is it then?" "I know." "Well, what is it?" "Why it's because you have so much *comb* in your hair."

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

A London millionaire, being asked to sign a petition against the grant to Maynooth, the other day, replied, "Maynooth! Maynooth! Oh, yes; I'll sign a petition against anything but the Great Western—I've lots of shares in that!" This story, known to be quite true, has been a standing joke at the clubs for some days past.

ROOFING HOUSES WITH GLASS.

In consequence of the reduction of the duty on glass, it appears to be in contemplation to bring it into use for the roofing of houses. An importation of a thick description of window glass has already taken place, intended for roofing. This roofing will be much lighter than tiles and slates, and if it be extended into the country, the poor will then be enabled to partake of the luxury of a bunch of black cluster grapes grown under the roofs of their own humble cottages.

RUSSIAN STATISTICS.

According to the last census of the population of Russia, the serfs amounted to 42 millions, 15 millions of whom belonged to the Crown, and 27 millions to private individuals. The entire population of the Empire exceeded 53 millions of souls.

REAL VERSUS MIMIC LIGHTNING.

It is stated that the thunder lately has played some curious pranks with the electric telegraph on the Rouen Railway, mystifying the *compositors* of the messages transmitted. The atmospheric electricity combining at times with the electric current conveyed along the wires, impeded or precipitated the movements of the needle, giving to the composition the effect of dropped letters, and occasionally destroying the sense of the intended phrase. It also appears that during a heavy thunder-storm last week, one of the needles on the dial of the electric telegraph at the Southampton terminus became unfitted for use by its polarity being destroyed by the electric fluid, which was communicated to it from without by means of the connecting wires. The attendant was working the telegraph at the time, and received a smart shock from the handle.

RARE BIRD.

Last week was shot on the Severn, at Holt, Worcestershire, a specimen of the Foolish Guillemot (*Uria Troile*, Lath). What could have induced a bird, noted for its short flight on the sea coast, to have strayed so far inland we are at a loss to conjecture.

ANTIDOTE TO ARSENIC.

An antidote to arsenic has been discovered by Dr. Bunsen in the hydrated peroxide of iron—a simple preparation, and one which ought to have a place on the shelves of every druggist in the kingdom.

THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE.

According to official returns, there are at present 28,000 English residents at Paris; and in other parts of France, 73,550. Admitting that each person spends, on an average, 5 francs per day, the amount will be 124,238,750 francs per annum, or £4,969,150 British money.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAYS.

At a late meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, the important and interesting subject of the probable advantages and utility of the atmospheric railway system, more particularly exhibited as in action in Ireland, was brought under discussion. A paper was read from M. Sagey, engineer, containing a curious calculation of the amount of force expended on the atmospheric railway in the sister kingdom. He expressed the opinion that the atmospheric system can never be adopted as an economical one, and can be useful only under exceptional circumstances.

DISCOVERY OF NITRATE OF POTASH ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Considerable curiosity has been excited in the City, by the discovery of the nitrate of potash on the coast of Africa. It is understood that as many as twenty vessels have been sent out, while another mercantile firm is in the field, and, availing itself of its own information, is working on its own account. Nothing has caused equal excitement since the first discovery of African guano, though the circumstances of the two discoveries are widely different.

THE POWER OF BEAUTY.

A letter from Constantinople contains some account of splendid *fetes* given there in honour of the nuptials of the Sultan's sister. The Sultan, it is said, appeared in good health and spirits, though somewhat dazzled and disconcerted at the formidable array of charms presented by the fairer portion of the *corps diplomatique*. Indeed, after leaving the tent, he sent a verbal message to Lady Canning, stating that it had been his intention to bid her farewell, and a happy return to Constantinople, previous to her approaching departure, but that he had lost his presence of mind, and even the power of utterance, at the unusual spectacle of so much beauty.

TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATION.

The late Mr. Peter Van Homrigh, a very odd fish, who represented Drogheda in the Imperial Parliament, was seized with a complaint which gave more concern to his friends than to himself. "How do you treat your inflammation, Mr. Van Homrigh?" said a sedate member for one of the Midland Counties. "Sir," answered Peter, with a lofty tone, "Sir, I treat it with sovereign contempt."

COUNTRY NEWS.

WEST SUFFOLK ELECTION.—The nomination will take place on Monday next, when it is likely Captain Bennett will be elected without opposition.

DARTMOUTH ELECTION.—The nomination of a member for Dartmouth, in the room of the late Mr. Somes, took place on Wednesday. Sir Henry Seale proposed Mr. Moffatt, the Whig candidate, which nomination was seconded by John Teage, Esq. W. L. Hocken, Esq., nominated Mr. Prinsep, the Conservative candidate; Mr. Prinsep's second was Robert Harris, Esq. The Candidates having returned thanks, a show of hands was called for by the Mayor, who, after repeating it, the numbers being so even, declared it in favour of Mr. Prinsep. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Moffatt, which was appointed for the next morning. When the poll closed on Thursday, the numbers were:—

Moffatt	125
Prinsep	111
Majority	14

Mr. Moffatt is therefore elected. ABINGDON.—It is said that General Caulfield, a Whig, will start against Sir F. Theiger at Abingdon. Sir F. Theiger has been hitherto unopposed; but it is said to be doubtful whether the majority can be polled in approval of the recent Irish policy of the Government. The nomination is fixed for Monday; and should the opposition be pressed, the polling will take place on Tuesday.

REPRESENTATION OF EXETER.—The death of Sir W. Follett has caused considerable activity among the electors of Exeter. A Conservative candidate, Mr. Teed, a Chancery barrister, was first talked of. The Whigs have brought forward General Briggs, who comes up backed by the League party. This party has greatly increased in strength. Mr. Hippisley, of Shoebrook-park, was asked to stand by the Whigs, but he declined. Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart., has since consented, at the request of a numerous body of the most influential citizens, headed by the Mayor, to allow himself to be put in nomination, as the Conservative candidate for the representation of the city. The High Sheriff has fixed the nomination for Monday, and the polling for Tuesday.

NOTTINGHAM AND BOSTON RAILWAY.—The period appointed for the application for shares in this popular line was to have terminated last evening. Up to yesterday morning we are glad to find that the number of applications was exceedingly great, upwards of 100,000 having been received; and what gives a better tone to the undertaking, is the fact that it excites so much attention in this town. The allotment of shares in Boston will form a great proportion of the whole share list.—*Boston Herald of Saturday.*

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES FOR THE POOR AT LIVERPOOL.—The Health Committee of the Town Council of Liverpool made a report to that body on Wednesday of the operations of the baths and washhouses for the poor during the year just ended. The report was of a most favourable character, and showed, that whilst affording most material accommodation to the poor at a very cheap rate, the single establishment yet in operation had paid its expenses, and left a surplus of upwards of £50. The building cost between £2000 and £3000. The new baths and washhouses now erecting in the north end of the town will cost nearly £7000, but will not be opened till next year. So promising, however, are their anticipations, that at the meeting the Committee strongly recommended the Council to proceed to the erection of a third establishment of the same description in a more central locality, and there is no doubt the recommendation will shortly be acted upon. Thus, while the Corporation of London have contributed only about £500 towards a similar object, the municipal authorities of Liverpool have spent £10,000, and most likely will soon devote £3000 or £4000 more to the same laudable purpose.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To ADVERTISERS.—We are desirous to oblige advertisers, but the demands upon our space are such, that in future we shall be compelled to limit the number of advertisements. After this week we can only take them conditionally; but when they are omitted, the money will be returned, unless the advertisers would consent to have them inserted on the following week. Advertisements so omitted, would, of course, have the preference.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Signor PUZZI respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, his Friends, and the Public, that his BENEFIT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, July 10th, 1845, on which occasion will be presented for the first time, Donizetti's celebrated Opera, ANNA BOLENA. Henry VIII., Sign. Labache; Percy, Sign. Moriani; Smeton, Signora Brambilla (her first appearance in that part); Anna Bolena, Madame Giral; and Jane Seymour, Mlle. Rosetti. After which, Selections (compressed in one act) from Rossini's Grand Opera, PIETRO L'ERMITA (Messe in Egitto), with the following powerful cast:—Anna, Madame Castellani; Fatima, Madame Rosati; Noradino, Sign. Bernollet; Pietro l'Ermitta, Sign. Fornasari; Lusignano, Sign. Correlli; and Orosmano, Sign. Baroli. In order to give the fullest effect to the celebrated Fregiera, "DAL TUO STELLATO SOGLIO," all the eminent Artists of the Establishment have kindly consented to lend their aid and to join the chorus on this occasion only. The Entertainments in the Ballet Department will be the combined talents of Mlle. C. Giral, Mlle. Lucile Grahn, and Mlle. Cerito; M. Perrot, M. Gosselin, and M. St. Leon. In addition to which Signor Puzzi has the honour to announce that he has effected an arrangement by which he has secured the assistance of Mlle. Tagliani.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made to Signor Puzzi, 38, Jermyn-street, St. James's; and at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera to Commence at Half-past Seven.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY. On MONDAY, July 7, and during the Week, the Performances will commence with a new Grand BALLET OF ACTION, consisting of Military Manoeuvres, Dances, Combat, and highly powerful effects, called IL DIAVOLO DI ABRUZZI; or, the Brigand Chief, and the DOG OF THE CHATEAU. New and Elegant Scenes in the Circle, by the French Comedians. To conclude with the BATTLE OF WATERLOO.—The Manager, ever anxious to gratify all classes of the public, and in order to accommodate those who are unable to attend at an earlier hour, has arranged that this national and most successful drama shall be performed as the last piece.

REPETITION OF THE JUVENILE FETE AT VAUXHALL, on WEDNESDAY NEXT.—EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS.—Musard's Band of One Hundred Performers; Illuminations, 40,000 Lamps, and Grand Display of Fireworks; Comic Fantomime; Charming Family on the Tight Rope; Joel Diavolo's Terrible Descent, &c. &c. The Children of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, with their full Band, will on this occasion visit the Gardens. Admission, 2s.; Children, Half-price. Doors open at Six o'clock; Fireworks at Ten.

VAUXHALL GARDENS, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.—New Vocal Ballet and Summer Masque, written and produced by Mr. G. ALDER, called OLD VAUXHALL GARDENS; or, THE HERMIT'S RING, with splendid Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. Promenade Concert, under the direction of M. Musard. Band of One Hundred Performers. Extraordinary Illuminations (40,000 Lamps), and grand display of Fireworks. Joel Diavolo's Terrible Descent with Fireworks, &c. &c. Admission, 2s.; Children, Half-price. Commence at Eight o'clock. Admission to the Ball Room, 1s. Master of the Ceremonies, Mr. Widdicombe.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—M. JULLIEN'S SECOND CONCERT MONSTRE, OF THREE HUNDRED INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMERS, FRIDAY NEXT, JULY 11th.—M. JULLIEN begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that in consequence of the immense success of his first Concert Monstre (which was pronounced by the Press, as well as the Visitors, unequalled in the annals of Musical Assemblies), he will give a Second Concert Monstre on FRIDAY NEXT, July 11th, on the same unprecedented scale of grandeur. The programme will be selected from the Works of the great Masters, and will include the eight principal pieces that created so great a sensation at the first Concert Monstre; viz. Selections from I Puritani; Overture, William Tell; Beethoven's Symphony in C Minor; Lohr Hear the Gentle Lamb, performed by Messrs. Richardson and Langford; Pas de Deux; English Quadrille; Chimes Quadrille; Post Horn Galop; &c. The following novelties:—Overture Der Freischutz; Locke's Music to Macbeth; Grand Selection from Don Juan and Robert Le Diable; Beethoven's Battle Symphony, for the first time, with Military effects, &c.; and God Save the Queen, performed for the second time in England, in the same style as the Russian Hymn is played in St. Petersburg, each of the three National Anthems being marked by a Royal Salute of Cannon, received at its first performance with enthusiastic cheering by 120 persons forming the audience. Several Artists from the Provinces and the Continent will arrive, in addition to the immense galaxy of instrumental talent at the first Concert Monstre. His Grace the Duke of Leinster has most kindly consented to send his Monstre Contra Basson, to be used in the instrumental music. This powerful instrument is the largest ever constructed, and will be played by two artists, for the accompaniment of the celebrated "Marcia di Bravura Suona la Tromba," performed in quintet by 20 Trumpets, 20 Cornets-a-Piston, 20 Trombones, 20 Oboes, and 20 Serpents. Also for that piece, God Save the Queen and the Storm, in William Tell. M. JULLIEN has superintended the Construction of a long Drum Monstre, which will be in the same proportions as the one played at the Academy Royal of Paris, in the Opera of the Huguenots, by William Tell. Tickets purchased previous to July 11th, 2s. 6d. Admission on the day of the Concert, 5s. To be had at all the principal Libraries and Music-sellers; and of M. JULLIEN, 214, Regent-street. Tickets issued for the Concert of June 27, will be received at the Concert Monstre of July 11.

COLOSSEUM.—Patronised by Her Most Gracious MAJESTY and H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.—Open daily from 10 till 6. Pronounced by the Press, and confirmed by every Visitor, to be the most perfect triumph of Art in its various branches, both by Day and Night, that has ever been exhibited. Equal to Six Exhibitions: the Glyptotheca containing Works of the first Artists, Mont Blanc and Mountain Torrent, Superb Conservatories, Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins and Fountains, Panorama of London, repainted by Mr. Parris, &c. Admission, 3s.; Children Half-price. The Stalactite Caverns, the most magnificent of all the Temples which Nature has built for herself in the Regions of Night, &c. extra.

EVENING EXHIBITION, open from 8 till 11, consists of an entirely New Panorama of London by Night, erected in front of the day picture; the largest in the world, comprising 46,000 square feet. Projected and carried out by Mr. W. Bradwell, and painted by Mr. Dawson and Mr. Tolbin. The Caverns, Mont Blanc, and Torrent, by Night. The Glyptotheca and Conservatories, by Day and Night, repainted by Mr. Parris, &c. Admission, 3s.; Children Half-price. The whole Exhibition designed by Mr. Bradwell. Admission at the door 5s. each. Family Tickets, to admit four persons, at 4s. each, to be had at the North Lodge, Colosseum, from 10 to 6; of Messrs. Mitchell, Old Bond-street; Mr. Andrews, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sans St. James's street; Messrs. Duff and Hodgson, Oxford-street; and Messrs. Addison and Co., Regent-street.—Children under 12 years of age, Half-price.

HIS R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, by gracious permission of Her Majesty, from the picture of Winterhalter at Windsor Castle. THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK AT ONE VIEW; George I., George II., George III., George IV., William IV., Queen Charlotte, Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte, Coburg, Dukes of York, Kent, Cambridge, Sussex, &c., the Robes of George IV., restored, the British Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick. The National Guard, Mr. Cobden, and Tom Thumb. This is one of the best and most complete of the pictures of the House of Brunswick. Tickets 1s. each. Admission One Shilling; Napoleon Rooms, Sixpence.—JADANE TESSARD and SON'S Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square.

CAPTAIN SIBORNE'S MODELS.—The Original Large MODEL OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO has just OPENED at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, showing on a surface of 420 square feet, the whole of the hostile armies as they were disposed engaged when the illustrious Wellington gained the Victory. A complete and unequalled model.—Naval and Military Gazette. THE NEW MODEL shows the GRAND CHARGE OF THE BRITISH CAVALRY, led by the Marquis of Anglesy, and of the INFANTRY, by Sir Thomas Picton, in the immediate presence of the immortal Wellington. The life and spirit which Captain Siborne has infused into this model, is to us almost inexplicable.—United Service Gazette. Open from Eleven o'clock, till Nine, Evening. Admission to each Model, 1s. The Models are for Sale.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During the week Dr. Ryan will lecture daily at half-past Three, and on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at Nine, on the causes of STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS; and especially those arising from incrustation, with the means of prevention. A WORKING MODEL of the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, capable of carrying visitors, is lectured on by Professor Bachhoffer, and exhibited daily, and also in the Evenings. Among the Novelties recently introduced is a full-sized Cast from the CEROTAPH of GALEN, in which the PORTLAND VASE was found; a curious MECHANICAL HAND new and beautiful Objects in the CHROMATROPE, PHOTOSCOPES, PROTEOSCOPES, &c. New DISSOLVING VIEWS, SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS by the DIVER and DIVING-BELL. Working Models described daily. Admission, One Shilling; Schools, half-price. A Class for instruction in Mathematics is now open under the direction of Mr. A. W. Hobson, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge.

SILENT LOVE; a Poem by the Late JAMES WILSON, Esq. 4th Edition. Illustrated with Engravings in Outline by J. N. PATON, Esq., who obtained the First Prize in competition for the New Cartoons intended for the Houses of Parliament. Price 3s. 6d. Houghton and Co., 30, Foultry, London; and MURRAY and STEWART, Paisley.

SIR HENRY HALFORD.—This Day, price 6d. each; post free, 7d. or Seven Postage Stamps.—Hints on Consumption and its Relief; Hints on Gout and its Cure; Hints on Rheumatism and its Cure; Hints on Indigestion and the Means of Avoiding it, with Remarks on Diet and Digestion. By the late Sir HENRY HALFORD, Bart. Collected by a Professional Colleague. London: HENRY RICHARDS, Brydges-street, Covent Garden.

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GARDENING.—The FRUIT, FLOWER, and KITCHEN GARDEN. By PATRICK NEILL, LL.D., F.R.S.E., Secretary to the Caledonian Horticultural Society. In post 8vo., Third Edition, Revised and Improved, Illustrated with upwards of 60 Woodcuts. Price 6s.—"One of the best modern books on gardening extant." London: Gardner's Magazine. "Practical gardeners and amateurs owe a debt of gratitude to him for his excellent Work on Horticulture, which is now one of the standard works on the branch of science of which it treats."—Professor Dunbar's Speech in the Caledonian Horticultural Society.—A. and C. BLACK, Edinburgh; and Sold by all Booksellers.

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MEMOIRS OF AN UMBRELLA! No. II. will contain a full explanation of the cause of Mr. Stutters' agony and fear; and will let the reader know much that he will never know unless he reads it. The Shabby and the Finished Gentleman make their first appearance upon any page; the latter feels, for once in his life, quite certain that he has—A Nose! THE SECRET! Published by E. MACKENZIE, 111, Fleet-street. Sold by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Subscribers are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with this Paper CAREFULLY FOLDED, and ENCLOSED in a LARGE WRAPPER, so as EFFECTUALLY TO PREVENT IT FROM INJURY in passing through the Post. TERMS. £ s. d. Per Quarter - - - - - 0 6 6 Half Year - - - - - 0 13 0 Year - - - - - 1 6 0 Sets completed. The Volumes bound in a superior style, with gilt edges, at 5s. each. Orders will be accompanied with a receipt, or a reference for payment to the Town. All letters must be addressed thus:—"Mr. F. CLAFFERTON, 159, Fleet-street, London."

THE IRON TIMES, a Railway Morning Newspaper, Price Sixpence, on MONDAY MORNING next, JULY 7, 1845, containing, each day, as a distinctive feature, the Prices of the Shares of all the Railways in all the Markets, with a copious variety of Stock Exchange Intelligence, and other information respecting every line of Rail, such as has been hitherto in any newspaper, daily or weekly. It will be the business of the "Iron Times" to assume amongst Railways the position which the "Times" has taken in politics—not to mix itself up in minor squabbles and selfish oppositions, but to keep steadily in view the interests of property, and the full and larger development of our Railway system, in which is so essentially comprised the advancement of the Public good. It is requested that all communications and contributions be forwarded to the "Iron Times" Office as early as possible.—Office, 112, Fleet-street.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for JULY, price 2s. 6d., contains:—"M'Culloch on Taxation, Miss Woodroffe's Lethe and other Poems. Narrative of a remarkable Trial for Witchcraft. Anthologia Germanica.—Simrock's Poems of Lord Hill. Ireland—her Evils and Remedies. Italian Poets. No. 3.—Tasso. The Conquest of Seinde. The Parting; by Florence. The Lament; by Florence. A Stranger Minstrel; by the late S. T. Coleridge. Birth-day Recollections; by Robert Gilfillan. How should Irish Protestants meet their present Dangers? Dublin: WILLIAM CURRY, Jun., and Co.; W. S. OAS and Co., London; and all Booksellers of whom may be had. THE O'DONOGHUE. By HARRY LOEBBEQUE. No. VII. Continued monthly, with Illustrations by PHIZ. Price 1s.

NEW LIFE.—Let all the World present themselves, on SATURDAY, the 6th of JULY, by this PUBLIC INVITATION, at the "Feast of Reason and the Flow of Soul," to be held at JOE MILLER'S ROUND TABLE, where there will be the acquaintance of JOE MILLER'S CLOWN, JOE MILLER'S FOOL, JOE MILLER'S MENTOR, JOE MILLER'S POET, and JOE MILLER'S LEARNED PIG. There will also be exhibited a PICTURE, by JOE MILLER'S OWN ACADEMICIAN, OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, BY ITS SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, TAKING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS INTO CUSTODY. Stamped, to go Post-free, Twopenny Halfpenny. May be had of all Booksellers and News-agents.—Office, F. CLAFFERTON, 159, Fleet-street, London.

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FRENCH NEWSPAPER. L'OBSEVATEUR FRANCAIS. A Journal of the Political, Commercial, and Scientific News of the Week; of Philosophy, Literature, and general information. Each number contains Articles on English and French politics—News from all countries—Judicial Reports—The "Wandering Jew"—The "History of the Consulate and the Empire"—A Review of Paris—Gossin's and Anselme's of the Fashionable World—Reports of the Meetings of the French and other Scientific Academies—A Commercial Report—A Review of English and French Theatres—A Musical Review and Miscellanies. This Journal appears every Saturday, and in order to admit the most celebrated pieces of French Literature, it is enlarged, without increase of price, from 16 to 24 pages, containing 2 columns of closely printed matter, equal to the contents of 285 pages, or 19 printed octavo sheets.—Price Sixpence stamped for postage. Orders received by the Publishers, 344, STRAND, and by all Booksellers and News-vendors in the United Kingdom. The extensive sale of this Journal renders it an excellent medium for advertisements.

CHEAP VOLUME FOR POPULAR READING. This Day, THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE. Vol. XVIII., with Fifty-two Engravings, Imperial 8vo., Price 5s. 6d., Embossed Cloth. It contains Original Sermons and other Papers by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, the Ven. C. J. Hoare, the Rev. Henry Melville, B.D.; Rev. H. Woodward, of Kethard; Canon Stevenson, Jacob Townsend, Garbett; the Dean of Sarum; the Rev. T. Disland, B. Addison, W. Buswell, J. Sandford, J. Selby, Browne, &c. &c. Descriptions of the Fashionable World—Reports of the Meetings of the French and other Scientific Academies—A Commercial Report—A Review of English and French Theatres—A Musical Review and Miscellanies. This Journal appears every Saturday, and in order to admit the most celebrated pieces of French Literature, it is enlarged, without increase of price, from 16 to 24 pages, containing 2 columns of closely printed matter, equal to the contents of 285 pages, or 19 printed octavo sheets.—Price Sixpence stamped for postage. Orders received by the Publishers, 344, STRAND, and by all Booksellers and News-vendors in the United Kingdom. The extensive sale of this Journal renders it an excellent medium for advertisements.

MR. COLBURN'S NEW PUBLICATIONS. Now Ready, in 3 vols., with Illustrations, 31s. 6d., bound, THE MEMOIRS OF LADY HESTER STANHOPE. Comprising her OPINIONS, and ANECDOTES, Of the Most Remarkable Persons of her Time. The following are Just Ready.

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"From the first 'example' to the last 'exercise' everything is brought before the learner in the clearest manner, and the means of conquering each new difficulty as it arises literally placed at his fingers' ends. Indeed, after carefully digesting some sixty pages, and mastering the 'digital' and other exercises here given, he is not to fear the thickest array of semi-demi-semi, or the most whimsically-noted passage of the most gifted manipulator of the keyboard. The work comprising a brief and excellent treatise on the elements of harmony, developing the laws of composition in a simple and sound manner; and we altogether warmly recommend the book to public favour."—Literary Gazette, October 19. "The book now before us is the most admirable instance we have ever met with of a man acknowledged as a poet and composer condescending to construct a threshold to harmony. Mr. Wade has written the best first book we ever read."—Sunday Times. "This is one of the best works of musical instruction which has been brought under our notice; the author unites an earnest love of music with sound knowledge of the art, and has, therefore, given a life and animation to his lessons, which relieve the dry and technical details of teaching."—The League, October 12. "An ingenious and tasteful, and in all respects a large amount of information in a comparatively small space. The volume seems to us calculated to be very useful; and it is certainly ORNAMENTAL also, being handsomely printed and bound, and embellished with a striking portrait of the celebrated pianist, Franz Liszt."—Watchman, October 9. "We regard it, on the whole, as a very able and useful, and recommend it to the attention of students of the Pianoforte."—The Standard, October 23. London: WHITE, PARKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.



TRINITY HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH.

TRINITY HOSPITAL, EDINBURGH.

The march of modern improvement, and especially the ruthless progress of railways, is fast sweeping away from the gloating eyes of the antiquary many of his most revered relics: amongst them, not the least interesting is the building of which a view is here presented. Trinity Hospital is the oldest charitable establishment in the City of Edinburgh, being the remains of one of the many pious bequests so extensively made in Catholic times; and one of the few which escaped the pious but indiscriminating zeal of the Reformers. The Charity was founded by Mary of Guelders, Consort of James the Second, in 1461, by whom it was amply endowed. Parts of the building formed interesting specimens of the architecture of that period. At the Reformation, the revenues of the Institution were wrested from the Clergy, who then administered them; and afterwards given, by the Regent Murray, to Sir Simon Preston, Provost of Edinburgh, who generously turned them into the channel for which they were originally intended by their Royal donor—namely, for the benefit of the poor. In the time of James the Sixth (the First of England), a part of the structure was rebuilt, and the whole fitted up for the reception of decayed burgesses of Edinburgh, their wives, and unmarried children, not under fifty years of age. At first, only five men and two women were admitted; but the number gradually increased, till, in 1700, fifty-four persons were maintained within the walls of the Hospital. These appear to have been rather more than the house could conveniently hold, for the number of inmates was afterwards reduced to forty, which has been the limit ever since; but ninety out-pensioners, receiving £6 a year each, have been added.

It is well known that the Scotch have always been inclined to look upon any regular provision for the poor with distrust. They believe it destroys that independence of character to which they lay claim as a nation; and even this institution, calculated and intended chiefly for those whose infirmities have rendered them legitimate objects of benevolent aid, has not escaped censure. Arnott, in his "History of Edinburgh" (1779), says:—"The behaviour of the persons maintained in the hospital, although they are a class above the vulgar, and are so comfortably subsisted, supports the argument against maintaining the poor in a congregate body and public poor-house. The quarrels and riots among them were so frequent—the selling the victuals allowed them and applying the price to improper purposes, and their nasty way of living, has aroused the attention of the Governors, who have endeavoured to correct these abuses."

We have pointed out this fact, because public attention is just now being forcibly directed to the fallacious philosophy (for upon that, and not charitable feeling, are all the affairs of the Scottish poor conducted) in which the heritors and other

influential men in the sister country still persist. Because a few ill-conducted people abused the benefits they received, Arnott condemns, impliedly, the whole principle of giving adequate support to the helpless. It turned out, afterwards, however, that when once the abuses were corrected, the Institution worked well for those who have benefitted by it; so much so, that it has been enriched by many subsequent donations, especially from the citizens of Edinburgh; and no serious complaint of bad conduct has since been made.

Each male inmate is allowed a hat, a pair of breeches, a pair of shoes, a pair of stockings, two shirts, and two neckcloths, yearly, and a coat and waistcoat every other year, besides an annuity of eight shillings and eightpence, for pocket money. The women have a similar allowance of under clothing, with one gown and one petticoat every two years, and six and sixpence annually, for "luxuries." There is an ample and sufficient dietary, and each person is allowed a separate apartment.

The building was situated at the foot of a lane called Leith Wynd, and once the only thoroughfare between Edinburgh and its port. It stood exactly on the spot chosen by the North British Railway Company for its terminus—much to the distress of the Edinburgh antiquaries, who made a feeble effort for the preservation of the ancient fabric, and its neighbouring equally revered Abbey Church. But Acts of Parliament have little regard for antiquities; and, in obedience to the law in the case of the North British Railway made and provided, the Hospital is now entirely demolished. Its inmates are, for the present, distributed in lodgings about the city—soon to be again collected in Murray House.

THE "WOU-WOU," OR SILVERY GIBBONS.

The Engraving of these very rare and curious creatures, which have just come into the possession of Mr. Warwick, will form an appropriate pendant to the sketch of the Galago we gave in a previous number from the same gentleman's collection. They are exciting considerable interest in the scientific world as the first living specimens that have arrived in this country.

The Gibbons form a genus of *Simiade*, ranking next to the Orang-Outangs in the development of human-like characteristics; and consequently occupying the second place in the arrangement of animal creation. Their habits are, however, exclusively arboreal, for which their

structure is admirably adapted; the apparently undue length and great muscular force of the anterior extremities, and the prehensile power which the long fingers and nearly opposable thumbs possess, eminently qualifying them for a life among the trees. They are commonly found in mountain districts, but do not ascend higher than the range of the fig-tree forests. They live together in little troops in the tops of the trees, never coming down to the ground, but traversing the dense woods by springing from tree to tree.

The "Wou-Wou" or "Moloch," as it has been called by some naturalists (*Hylobates leuciscus* Kuhl), is a native of Malacca. It derives its specific name from its peculiar cry, which is a guttural scream resembling, according to the natives, the sound "wou-wou;" it is very loud, and may be often heard resounding at vast distances through the mighty forests of the Gibbons' wild and solitary territories.

The pair we are describing, seldom utter this cry, but frequently emit a low plaintive whine, extremely touching and interesting. They are quite gentle and timid, but are easily irritated by depriving them of any thing they may have taken a fancy to. Their diet is composed of lettuces, potatoes, bread, oranges, apples, &c.; they will drink milk, tea, or chocolate, but no beer or fermented liquors, being in this respect of far more temperate habits than the Chimpanzees or Orang-Outangs. They are seen to the greatest advantage when amusing themselves among the ropes with which their apartment is furnished—their long arms and extreme tenacity of grasp enabling them to spring from one cord to the other with surprising confidence, and with almost bird-like velocity. They bear a close affinity to the Ungka-puti, a specimen of which was exhibited in London some time since; but they are far more interesting, as being male and female, which gives the observer a better opportunity of becoming acquainted with their natural habits.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"An Enthusiast."—Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Lunen-berg, was really the author of the Chess book supposed to be the production of one Gustavus Selenus. The work was printed at Leipsic in 1616. We can find no record of the poem mentioned.

"F. G. R."—In the "Laws of Chess," for the correct version of which you must consult Lewis's works, the "Chess Player's Chronicle," or Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess," it is laid down,—"If a player make a false move, castle improperly, &c., &c., the adversary must take notice of such irregularity before he touches a piece or pawn, or he will not be allowed to inflict any penalty."

"A. O. Z."—Philidor was a Frenchman. He was born near Paris in 1726, and died in London in 1795.

"R. W."—In a magazine entitled the "British Miscellany," now extinct, but a copy of which may be had by applying at Good's Chess Rooms, Ludgate-hill.

"O. P. Q." is in error; five volumes of the "Chess Player's Chronicle" have already appeared.

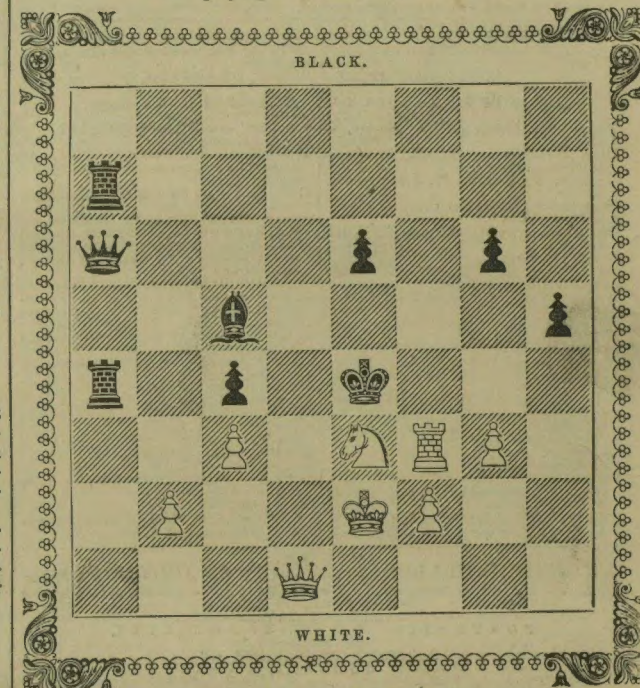
"Juvenis."—You will, perhaps, obtain a subscriber's copy of Lewis's "Second Series of Chess Lessons" by applying to the author himself, 12, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

"A Lover of Problems" should possess himself of the "Book of Problems" just published by Mr. Kuiper, containing above 100 stratagems remarkable for their skill and beauty. As a taste of the quality of Mr. Kuiper's collection, we append the following, which strike us as being in the highest degree ingenious. Place the pieces carefully thus:—WHITE: King at his R's sq.—Q at K B's sq.—R at Q sq.—R at Q's 2nd—B at K Kt's 2nd—Kt at Q B's 3rd—Ps at Q Kt's 4th and Q R's 5th. BLACK: King at Q B's 2nd—Q at K R's 3rd—R at K R's 2nd—B at K B's sq.—Kt at Q R's 5th—Kt at Q Kt's 7th—Ps at Q R's 3rd, Q Kt's 4th, K R's 4th, and K Kt's 3rd. White mates in four moves. Again:—WHITE: King at his 8th—R at K's 5th—R at Q's 4th—Kt at K Kt's 3rd—Ps at K B's 3rd, Q's 2nd, and Q Kt's 3rd. BLACK: King at his B's 3rd—B at K B's sq.—Ps at K's 3rd and Q's 6th. White mates in four moves.

PROBLEM, No. 77.

BY HERR K—G.

White playing first mates in three moves.



SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 76.

WHITE.

1. Kt to K's 7th (ch)
2. Q to K R's 6th
3. Kt to K B's 5th
4. P takes Q
5. Kt takes K R's P
6. P takes B becoming a Queen (ch)
7. Kt to B's 7th (checkmate) †

BLACK.

- K to R's sq
- B to K Kt sq (best)
- Q to K B's 2nd *
- P takes Q
- R takes Q's P (best)
- R takes Q

* The only move to prevent immediate mate, for if the Pawn takes the Queen, White's Knight's Pawn checkmates at once.

† This is Mr. Brede's Solution, and the idea is a happy one, but we apprehend in carrying it out, he has omitted to examine sufficiently the following line of play, by which it strikes us the mate may be given in fewer moves.

1. P takes P (ch)
2. Kt to B 6th, and Mate next move.

* 1. K to R sq

2. Q to K Kt 5th, and the Mate appears to us inevitable in two moves more.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

We have just received the following, among a number of games lately played between Messrs. Stanley and Schulten, the two leading players of the New York Chess Club.

GAME No. 16.

BLACK (Mr. St.)	WHITE (Mr. Sc.)	BLACK (Mr. St.)	WHITE (Mr. Sc.)
1 K P two	K P two	12 Kt to K 3rd	Q B to R 3rd
2 K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	13 R to K sq	K R P two
3 K B to Q B 4th	K B P two	14 Q to her 4th	Castles
4 B takes K Kt	R takes B	15 Q takes K P	Q R to K sq
5 Q P two	K P takes Q P	16 Q to K Kt 2nd †	Q to Q 2nd
6 Kt takes P	B P takes K P	17 Q B to Q 2nd	Q B to Kt 2nd
7 Kt takes Kt	Kt P takes Kt	18 Q to K B 3rd ‡	Q R to K B sq
8 Castles	Q to K R 5th	19 Q takes K R P	K to Kt sq
9 Q Kt to B 3rd	Q P two	20 K R to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th
10 Kt takes Q P	K B to Q 3rd *	21 K R P two §	Q B to K B 6th
11 K Kt P one	Q to R 6th		And Black resigned.

* Had he taken the knight, he must have lost one of his rooks in return.

† He dared not take the doubled pawn, on account of "B to Q Kt's 2nd."

‡ To exchange Queens, if possible.

§ Play as he could, the game, at this point, is irretrievable.

DEATH OF M. PHILIDOR.—M. André Danican Philidor, the last of the four sons of the great chess-player, has just died at Paris, in his 83rd year. He had been for a length of time Councillor of Prefecture and member of the Council-General of the Eure-et-Loire.



THE "WOU WOU," OR SILVERY GIBBONS.